THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,697—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Fifty Guns

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... Rs. 2-8
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... Rs. 2-8
"Napier Johnstone"—Queen Anne ... Rs. 2-8
"Glenlivet" ... Rs. 2-8
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... Rs. 2-8

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PEKIN	3939	600	P. Harris	20th Aug
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	10th "
					Friday.
BL	GANGES	4326	800	T. J. Alderton	20th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers by them proceed to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
SUTLEJ	4205	850	W. D. Worcester.	29th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	3970	500	G. W. H. Browne	26th "
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 200, 140, and Rs. 100 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay, Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. 20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept. 10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct. 1st Nov.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Oct. 20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 9th September 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 9, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Esger	4,600	650	5th Sept.
POSKIDON	F. Kossovich	4,200	600	5th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORIENT	B. Vidos	3,500	550	10th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Aug. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.
PERSIA	Hutchison	3,547	20th "

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 12th Aug. 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,300	400	17th Aug.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500	13th Sept.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Bombay, 19th July 1889. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD 1888-9.

PASSAGES engaged by the P. AND O. AND ALL OTHER LINERS, at exceptional rates, and BERTHS secured.

PASSAGES in selected Non-Liners, with and without Doctor and Stewardess, to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

NO COMMISSION charged for arranging Passages.

REGISTER for BOOKING in advance, always kept.

RAIL TICKETS, COUPONS, and PULLMAN CAR BERTHS, arranged for promptly.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, SOVEREIGNS given at the best rates.

PACKAGES of any size, shape or weight, forwarded to any part or place in the world.

BOOKS, Military, Civil, Domestic, Medical, of every description, supplied cheaply.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM, WATSON, AND CO.,
Agents for the STANDARD LIFE AND ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES,
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 18th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ASIA," 1,766 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 22nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th September, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 17th August.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,903 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 14th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ...
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 20 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Medoc	" 10 8	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ...

From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 13 0	Qts. ...
Margaux	" 20 0	" ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 19 0	" ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Laroso	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 31 0	" 34 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's ***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ...
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 2	" ...
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 4	" ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	" 28 5	" ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 6	" ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 7	" ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ...
P. Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	" 20 0	" ...

BURGUNDY.

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.

Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
" "	" 22 8	...
James Aillie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	...
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	" 18 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" ...
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Kuhn's Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	" 18 0	...
Ditto ditto	" 15 0	...
Finest Kummel	" 20 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	...
SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2/9 to 3/4		0 11 per lb.
Honey in tins of ½ lbs.		2 8 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ...
Peas	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 12
Mushrooms	" ...	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ...	" 1 6
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ...	" 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles Bolarum, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND DIARRHŒA.

AS Domestic Safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies:—

TREACHER'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE
(Astringent, Anodyne, and Anti-Spasmodic.)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

Per bottle, Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-4 cash.

TREACHER'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

A safe remedy in a highly concentrated and portable form.

Per bottle, Re. 1-12 cash.

TREACHER'S
INDIAN BAEL PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT.	PRESERVE.
Bottles, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8	Jars, Re. 1-4 cash.

DR. LEITH'S
CHOLERA MIXTURE,

As prepared by TREACHER and Co. (Limited), according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions. Full Directions in English, Marathi, and Guzevathi on each bottle.

In bottles, with opium, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
" without opium, Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI
OR
BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IODIZED
SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is especially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4, Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1-lb. packets sold in Madras in 6 months.

REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	6	0 per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	2	0 "
Pekoe Souchong	"	0	15	0 "
Souchong	"	0	12	0 "
Mixture (Congou)	"	0	9	0 "

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers, the Mills, Darlington.

☞ FACTS! ☜

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a	"HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the	"HUMBER."
Road BY A LADY on a	
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.	
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.	
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.	
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.	

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which

"HUMBER" machines have secured 260 leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 33 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CASELLA'S ABKARI HYDROMETERS

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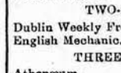

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NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283, 285, 287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1889.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KRISHNANATH A. BIRTIKAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th August 1889.

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JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8; postage, anna.

TO ALL MEN GREETING!!! Be it now and for ever known that BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS as well as BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE are the only true remedies in all cases of Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever. Re. 1 paid for either of them will be returned by Dr. H. L. Batliwala of Dadur, Bombay, or by Kemp & Co., and Cooper, Madon & Co., &c., &c., if the ague does not abate by the use of any of them.

RAO SAHEB R. GANDABHAI, Sir Karkun, Salt Department, Matunga—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has acted like a charm in my daughter-in-law.—Mr. J. Rowe, Engineman, H. M. Railway, Phalera—Batliwala's Ague Mixture has cured a lad, friend of mine who was sick with one year's standing fever of the Lahore type.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
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Hon. B. Layton. | E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Hollo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

NOTICES.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late R. A. F. MARTER, Lieutenant, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no claims will be attended to.

W. W. HAMMOND, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
August 18.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June 1889, has been declared payable on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June 1889.

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 14th August 1889.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the property or estate of HUJRAT ZIA-UB-NISSA LADLI, Begum of Surat, are hereby invited to send in a statement of their claims to the Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat, within one month from the 10th August 1889. The sanction of Government to pending or future actions or process against the above-named lady or her estate, will not be granted, but the Agent aforesaid will endeavour to effect a settlement equitable to both parties.

C. P. WINCHESTER,
Agent to His Excellency the Governor at Surat.
Surat, the 13th August 1889.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the MANMAR MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Dadji 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August 1889, at 11 A.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 31st August 1889.

By order of the Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th August 1889.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1889, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix her remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to 17th August 1889, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, August 7th, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 9 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed with in one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th August 1889.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of the Work in connection with the IMPROVEMENT of the DRAINAGE of the David Sassoon Industrial and reformatory Institution will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on the 24th instant. No Tender shall be Received after that date.

1. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen and particulars regarding the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Superintendent of the Sassoon Reformatory between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m. every day.
2. Each tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted shall refuse to execute, sign, and complete the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

NARAYEN PANDOORANG,
Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 6th August 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th July 1889, the following Special Resolutions were passed, and at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held at the same place, on MONDAY, the 12th August 1889, the said Resolutions were duly confirmed—

1. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882."
2. "That Mr. E. R. Freeborn be appointed Liquidator at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on receipts, and that the Liquidator be authorised to dispose of the business as a going concern or otherwise, as he may deem most advantageous to the Company."

E. FREEBORN,
Chairman.
Bombay, 13th August 1889.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of "the CO-OPERATIVE STORES" LIMITED, in Liquidation.

SEALED TENDERS are invited up to 12 noon of SATURDAY, 17th August 1889, for the PURCHASE of the COMPANY'S BUSINESS as a going concern. For form of tender and conditions apply at the Registered office of the Company, No. 11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. FREEBORN,
Sole Liquidator.
Bombay, 13th August 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(Including Mysore State Railway.)

NOTICE.

THE LINE between BIRUR and GUBBI will be OPENED for TRAFFIC of all kinds on MONDAY, 12th August 1889.

The opening of this link completes the through line between Mysore and Poona, and provides a new and shorter route between these and many other places. Particulars of the Train Service are given below.

BANGALORE TO POONA.				POONA TO BANGALORE.			
Miles from Bangalore.	Stations.	Time.		Miles from Poona.	Stations.	Time.	
		A. M.				P. M.	
	Bangalore .....d	8 0		..	Poona .....d	8 35	
294½	Hubli, 2nd day ..a	9 5				A. M.	
		P. M.		214½	Belgaum, 2nd day..d	11 23	
326½	Gadag, 2nd day..a	9 27				P. M.	
		A. M.	321		Dharwar, 2nd day..d	5 10	
420½	Bellary, 3rd day..a	4 57	462		Bellary .....d	9 0	
304	Dharwar 2nd day.a	10 20				A. M.	
		P. M.	369½		Gadag .....d	6 75	
380½	Belgaum 2nd day.a	3 35				P. M.	
		A. M.	333½		Hubli, 2nd day .....d	6 25	
525	Poona 3rd day ..a	7 41	525		Bangalore, 3rd day..a	6 30	

Fares between Bangalore and Poona.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 39 1 0	Rs. 19 9 0	Rs. 8 2 9

Further particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters, District Traffic Officers at Poona, Hubli, Gadag, and Bangalore and at the office of the undersigned.

JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 10th Aug. 1889.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

THE CELEBRATED PIANOS

OF

MESSRS. SCHEIDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTGART, ESTBLISHED 1809.

STILL ANOTHER VICTORY.

GOLD MEDAL—Melbourne Exhibition, 1889.
(HIGHEST AWARD.)

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM OR ON HIRE.

PIANOS ON HIRE tuned and kept in order, free of charge.
OLD PIANOS thoroughly renovated, equal to new.
PIANOS tuned in a perfect manner
BY
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

"THE SOLID GRAND PLAIN SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE" PIANO.	"THE SOLID BOUDOIR" PIANOFORTE.
For cash with order, Rs. 710.	For cash with order, Rs. 780.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,350.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 792; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 35 each, amounting to Rs. 840.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 72 each, amounting to Rs. 864; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 38 each, amounting to Rs. 912.	By 12 monthly payments of Rs. 125 each, amounting to Rs. 1,500; Or by 24 monthly payments of Rs. 70 each, amounting to Rs. 1,680.
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

{Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.} MARCKS & CO., LD., {43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower, BOMBAY.}

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s.,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	987½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	400	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong, and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	175	do.	419
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,300
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brent's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	142½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250			240
Fort Press Co.	1,200	5,500	5,500	Rs. 0	1,500
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	535
Harvey & Sabapathy Khanguna Cotton Press Co.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Manmar Manfg. Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Mercantile Press Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	242½
Mofussil Co.	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
New Benar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	445
New Indian Press	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
Prince of W. Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sind Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sassoon Press Co.	100	1,300	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	655

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	{1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 p.ct	200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bagry Co., Ld.	625			Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	00	0	0	5 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	530
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	80xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,625
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	905
Municipal Bonds				p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		Nil	400
Cooper, Madon Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	10
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200		165
Indian Guaranteed Surety & Assurance	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250		75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	15 p.c.	100
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100		
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	390
Royal Flour Mills	1,000	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	98
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100		9 p.c.	90
South Weil and Austin	1,000				105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	32 / 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,000
Empire Fire		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c.	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 14	...	at 5 p.c.	520

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000		1300
Alliance Kilpart Mills		0	500	R	400
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500		325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,0		
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	125		
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	265
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	575
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 25	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	5	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2	740
Benar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,50	50	50	Rs. 5	1,147
City of Bombay Mfg. Ld	7 00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	1,085
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,00	70	70	Rs. 25	700
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	670
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,30	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	435
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,00	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 40	530
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs.	1,025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,41½	50	50	Rs. 5	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Limite	200	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & M'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	147½
Gunerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000		
Gunerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00		83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	50		690
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	50	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1,0 0	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	50	50		555
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	690
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co. Ld. Original	600	50	5		103
Increased	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000		775
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1,0	Rs. 45	985
Khandesh S. & W.	760	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	685
Lukhmidas	1,000	00	1,0	Rs. 50	960
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S.	600		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahalaxmi S. & Co.	3,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	385
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	103
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,075
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,212½
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co.	600	1,00	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		633	Rs. 10	907½
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,1250	12	125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	890
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
Sasson S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	23	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	50	500		450
Sholapore S. & W. Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soondercbas S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 35	490
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	Rs. 15	293½
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500		375
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000		885
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeranagaum S. & Mfg.	1,000	500	500		
Western India S.	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-3
Carolus	250
Mexican Dollars	235
Five-Franc Pieces	200
Bar Silver, 11/12 be terness	106-7
Gold Leaf	23-8
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	23-12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	23-12-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-10
Pekin	23-5

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100 3-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104
Municipal 6 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	238
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	2 Months sight.	1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do... 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do	do... 1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do	do... 1s. 4¼d.
Do. do.	6 Do	do... 1s. 4¼d.
France	3 Do	do... 1-73
Do.	6 Do.	do... 1-73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days'	do... ...
China	90 Do.	do... 221½

CALENDAR.—AUGUST 1889.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Last Quarter..... Aug. 18th, 3h 42·8m. p.m.
New Moon..... " 26th, 6h. 51·4m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.		Low Water	
		H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees.	5 43	6 25	3 19m	9 8m		
	Southern Maratha S. and W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m.			3 17 a	9 48 a		
	Novelty Theatre: Bombay Volunteer Club Entertainment						
Sun 18	9th Sunday after Trinity.	5 43	6 24	4 17m	9 55m		
	English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*			3 57 a	10 46 a		
Mon. 19	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Parsees.	5 43	6 23	5 21m	11 18m		
	Seaforde Land Improvement Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.			4 42 a	11 55 a		
	Bombay Medical Society Meeting, Grant College, 4-30 p.m.						
Tu. 20	Departure of the English Mail per s.s. Pekin.	5 44	6 22	6 58m		1 6 a	
				5 47 a			
Wed. 21	Standing Committee Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 44	6 22	8 33m	1 7m		
	Manmar Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 11 a.m.			7 21 a	2 36 a		
	Mercantile Press Co., Meeting, 2 p.m.						
Thr. 22	Monsoon Mud Sports.	5 44	6 21	9 26m	2 8m		
				8 44 a	3 32 a		
Fri. 23	Assault-at-Arms, Poona.	5 44	6 20	10 4m	2 56m		
				9 32 a	4 6 a		

* Left Aden at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, 13th inst.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 6 Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grant Road M. E. Church—Lecture, 8 p.m.
Bombay Theistic Association—Address by Mr. V. A. Modak, 8 p.m.
Parel Mechanics' Institute—B. B. and C. I. R. V. Band, 5-30 p.m.
Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, 11 a.m.
Southern Mahratta S. and W. Co., 1 p.m.
Novelty Theatre.—Bombay Volunteer Club Entertainment, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre.—Hindu Drama, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nurjahan (s), from Calcutta; Busheer (s), Marmagao; Karagola (s), Kurrachee; and Luida (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—King Fisher (Man-of-War), for Calicut; Niagara (s), Liverpool; and Chupra (s), Rangoon, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Niagara left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Assyria and the s. s. Busheer entered the dock yesterday.

LECTURE.—A lecture to educated natives will be given at 8 o'clock this evening at the Grant Road M. E. Church by the Rev. A. W. Wann. Subject:—"Reason, Conscience, and Religion." All are cordially invited.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A meeting of the "Anjuman-i-Ishat-ul-Islam" will be held on Sunday at 4 p.m., when Mr. Moulvi Mahomed Akbar of Delhi will preach in the Association Hall. All Mahomedans are cordially invited.

THE BOMBAY THEISTIC ASSOCIATION.—At an adjourned meeting of this association to be held at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir at 5-30 p.m. to-day, Mr. V. A. Modak will read the rest of his address on the "Care of the Soul" in Marathi. The meeting is open to the public.

ROBBERS IN A CHURCH.—The Roman Catholic Chapel at Sion was broken into on the night of the 14th instant, and seven frosted glass lamp globes of the value of Rs. 35 stolen. The thief or thieves also broke open the poor-box, but did not get what they sought, as it was empty.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A CART OF WHEAT.—Shamjee Ludha, a mucoadum of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., reported to the police on Thursday that a cart laden with 8 bags of wheat, valued at Rs. 80, which had been loaded and ordered on 12th instant to be taken to the Prince's Dock for shipment, had disappeared.

CAMA HOSPITAL.—This hospital (which receives as patients all classes—Hindus, Parsees, Mussulmans, Goanese, Europeans, &c.,) is just now greatly in need of a new stock of linen. The following donations of calico are gratefully ack nowledged and similar contributions will be most thankfully received:—Three pieces of calico from Mr. B. Hormarjee and 1 piece from Mr. Dorab J. Tata.

SLAUGHTERING WITHOUT LICENCE.—Kedan Dhunoo, a pork butcher, was yesterday charged by Enoch Solomon, market inspector, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with slaughtering three pigs at Matoonga, within the city of Bombay, without previously obtaining permission from the Municipal Commissioner on Thursday last. Accused on admitting the truth of the complaint was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

AN OLD JAIL BIRD.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Ballamia Noordeen, a noted character, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a brass vessel, valued at Rs 3, the property of Benia Benjamin from his house at New Nagpada on Thursday last. The man was arrested while in the act of stealing the article. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge, and admitting his previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAD DROWNING CASE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Sankloe Tank, Byculla, respecting the death of Ramjankhan Beohunkhan, aged 18 years. Deceased was a labourer who had no fixed place of residence, and was subject to fits, which came on him at irregular intervals. On Thursday while he was seated on a stone near to the edge of a quarry hole at Byculla he was seized with a fit, and falling into the hole was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE CHILD DESERTION CASE—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the Coroner at the J. J. Hospital into the circumstances connected with the death of a new-born female child that was deserted by its mother and found lying at Tank Bunder on the evening of the 7th instant. The verdict was that the death of the child was caused by exposure by its mother deserting it soon after its birth, and that the act of such mother was culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Duncan Road respecting the death of a woman named Rahee, aged 50 years. The deceased on Wednesday afternoon was accidentally knocked down by a shigram on the Duncan Road, one of the wheels passing over her. She sustained internal injuries, from the effects of which she died on Thursday. The verdict was that the death of Rahee was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a shigram.

A DANGEROUS TRESPASSER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Tookia Narroo was charged by Moonshi Hasson Mahomed, chief constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with trespassing upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway company's premises, and doing a rash act by placing six small stones on the rails of the up and down line about 100 yards from the Dadur station on Thursday evening last. The accused was arrested by one Luximon Govind, a line-guard of the company, while in the act of placing the stones on the rails, who handed him over to the Railway Police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and said he did not know that he was doing a rash act when he placed the stones on the rails. He was a stranger in Bombay and came from Sholapore about eight days ago. Tookia Naroo was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at their Parel Mechanics' Institute at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time) this evening:—

March	The Bed we Sleep In ...Arrg. A. W. Seaman.
Quadrille	Fun of the Fare.....C. Coote.
Valse	Estudiantina .....Waldteufel.
Fantasia	Patience .....Sullivan.
Valse	Bitter Sweet .....Arrg. A. W Seaman.
Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland.....Fred Godfrey.
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs.....Fred Godfrey.

Volunteers' March.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH OF SETH MOOLJEE JETHA.—The Bhattia community and the native commercial world generally have lost in Mr. Mooljee Jetha one of their most successful merchants. The deceased gentleman was 85 years old at the time of his death, which occurred suddenly on Tuesday last. He commenced life in a humble capacity, but by force of his industry and forethought, he achieved a large fortune at the time of the American Civil War, and engaged the same in remunerative industries. He established cotton mills in Bombay, Madras, Khandesh, and Cotton Presses in Sind, Punjab, and Berar. The Cloth Market known by his name was founded by him, and subsequently converted into a joint stock concern. His son, Mr. Soondersdas, predeceased him, and his grandsons, Mr. Dhurumsee and brother, now conduct the extensive affairs of the firm.

GUJRATI DRAMA OF SAKUNTALA.—The newly started Gujrati Natuk Mandali, which gave a performance of Kanta by Prof. Manilal Nabhubhai Dvivedi, will give its second performance of Sakuntala to-night at the Gaiety Theatre at 9 p.m. The original play of Sakuntala has been written in Sanskrit, and we are glad this company, which consists of Gujrati Hindus, has made such a happy selection. A large number were turned away last Saturday for want of room, which is a sufficient compliment to the company, and they will be glad to learn of this second performance. The rehearsal was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik and Hariprasad Santokram Dessiji of Bhawnagar, and the performance was much appreciated. The Hindu public, instead of loitering and gambling during the holiday, will do well to derive a moral from to-day's play.

VOLUNTEER CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.—What promises from the programme issued to be an enjoyable entertainment is to be given in the Novelty Theatre this evening by the members of the Volunteer Club. The first part of the programme will include glees and songs, sentimental and comic, which will be rendered by some distinguished Bombay amateurs, including Messrs. Andersen Clarke, Lamb, Smithson, Thelenberg, and others. Following this, there is to be an exhibition of fencing, Indian Club exercise, and step-dancing, with comic songs and sketches. Mr. Smithson, who is always very original and amusing in his performances, promises something which will be more laughable than artistic. He has been rehearsing for the past few weeks "The Last Rose of Summer," with Scotch bag pipe accompaniment. The burlesque opera entitled "Wagner Out-Wagged" will conclude the entertainment. It ought to be added that the band of the Gloster Regiment will play during the intervals.

DURING the administrations of Lord Mayo and Lord Lytton, writes the Madras paper, decentralisation was declared on the highest authority to be necessary to reduce the crushing burden imposed on the Supreme Government. But now centralisation is the cry. The Ordnance Department has already been centralised; the Commissariat Department is to follow suit on the 1st October; and it is now understood that the Jail Department in India will be also made an Imperial one, with an Inspector-General for the whole country, and a Deputy Inspector-General for each province, and the officers of the department will be liable to transference from one province to another. It is expected that Dr. Lethbridge will be the first Inspector-General.

DISPUTE AS TO BROKERS' RATES.

GOCULDAS COMRACHUND and Narrotumdas Govordhundas at the Small Causes Court yesterday to recover Rs. 321, being the amount of brokerage due to him on several contracts for the sale of cotton effected by him for the defendant.

The defendant disputed the rate at which brokerage was payable, and offered to pay at the rate of six annas per cent.

The plaintiff contended on his being paid at the rate of eight annas per cent., which he maintained was the usual rate of brokerage generally recognised by the native mercantile community when contracts were effected under the rules of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Evidence of several brokers was adduced to show what the customary rate was, and it transpired that on some occasions the brokers of their free will allowed out of the eight annas per cent. brokerage, a small sum to be deducted and distributed amongst the mehtas of merchants. This was purely optional on the part of the brokers.

The defendant's pleader, on the other hand, argued that he was liable to be taxed only at the rate of six annas per cent., as that was the rate he paid to other brokers, but admitted that the brokers in the first instance invariably preferred their claim in their bill for brokerage at the rate of eight annas per cent. The defendant in this case relied upon a special agreement with the plaintiff to pay at the lower rate. This agreement not having been proved to the satisfaction of the court, his Honour held the plaintiff's claim proved, remarking that the payment of the brokerage allowance to the servants, or to the vendors, for their use and benefit, was purely a matter of option with the brokers, who could claim as a matter of right the recognised rate of eight annas per cent. His Honour, under the circumstances, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed, with the professional costs, and made the debt payable within a week.

CLAIM ON AN AGREEMENT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Causes Court, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, the acting Fourth Judge, delivered judgment in the case of Moosabhoy Jumah *vs.* William Cole and in the cross suit of William Cole *vs.* Moosabhoy Jumah. Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Mr. W. Cole, and Mr. Shamrao Bele appeared on behalf of Mr. Moosabhoy Jumah. The plaintiff claimed to recover rent for April and May in terms of a lease bearing date the 5th April. The contract of tenancy was admitted, but the defendant set up the existence of a verbal agreement that he signed on condition of the landlord erecting certain partitions in the premises demised to be furnished within four days of the 6th April. In the meantime, he was at liberty to enter into occupation. The plaintiff did some work, but it was not a substantial performance of his promise. On 20th April the tenant sent a notice complaining of the inconvenience caused to him by the plaintiff's default. At the completion of the lease on 5th April, shortly before the defendant put his signature to the lease, the oral agreement pleaded in bar of the action was made. His Honour, after recapitulating the facts bearing upon the case, entered judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 136-8 without costs, and certified Rs. 30 as the defendant's professional costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A CASE IMPORTANT TO KHOJAS.

YESTERDAY before Mr. Justice Bayley a rule, obtained by Fazul Dharumsey against Sakinabai and Abdoola Moomum, whereby the plaintiff had obtained an injunction and the interim appointment of Mr. C. A. Turner as provisional receiver came on for discussion.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani appeared for the defendants to show cause against the rule, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dhamdas, and Cama, appeared to support the rule.

The plaint states that the plaintiff was the son of the second defendant, and was shortly after his birth adopted by his uncle Dharumsey Moomum, a brother of the second defendant, who died without leaving any issue. The plaintiff contended that the Hindoo custom of adoption prevailed amongst the Khojas in Bombay. Subsequent to the adoption the plaintiff went to live in the house of his adopted father Dharumsey Moomum, and was maintained by him. The plaintiff then assumed the name of Fazul Dharumsey, and was treated by Dharumsey as his son and was so regarded by the Khoja community, and also by his natural father. The plaintiff had, ever since his adoption, lived separate from his natural father. The plaintiff was in the service of Khurimbhoy Ebrahim, and all his earnings were received by his adopted father. About two years ago the plaintiff left Khurimbhoy's house, and joined the firm of S. G. Kotwal and Co. About two months ago the plaintiff proceeded to Delhi, where on the 27th May last he received a telegram from his natural father, informing him of the death of his adopted father, and asking him to come down to Bombay at once. On the receipt of this telegram the plaintiff lost no time in coming to Bombay, and on proceeding to his house he was refused admittance by his adopted mother. The plaintiff has since learnt that the second defendant had taken possession of all his moveable property, consisting of shares in joint stock companies, ornaments, furniture, cash, outstandings, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 80,000 or thereabouts. The plaintiff urged that the second defendant had no right whatever to the same or any part thereof. The second defendant has already converted a part of the same to his own use, and the plaintiff was afraid that he would convert the residue of the same into his own use. The deceased Dharumsey had certain immoveable properties in Cutch, and the plaintiff was afraid that the second defendant would endeavour to obtain permission. The plaintiff as the adopted son of the deceased Dharumsey Moomum was entitled to the whole of his properties, subject only to the right of maintenance thereabout of the first defendant who was his adopted mother, and the provision of marriage expenses for Junoobai and Fatmabai, two infant daughters of the deceased, which the plaintiff was willing to do. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the estate of the deceased Dharumsey Moomum may be administered under the direction of the Court, that the defendants or their servants may be restrained from intermeddling or dealing with the estate of the deceased Dharumsey, and that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed receiver to take charge of the estate belonging to the deceased.

The second defendant contended that at the time of the alleged adoption, which was said to have taken place shortly after the birth of the plaintiff he was not in Bombay, and consequently the necessary element of giving and taking of a son had not taken place. He further denied the alleged waste of the estate of the deceased, and stated that this charge was falsely brought against him with a view to induce the Court to grant an *ex-parte* order for the appointment of a provisional receiver. The defendant further denied that there was the prevalence of any custom of adoption of a son amongst Khojas, because the belief existing among Hindoos that sons were necessary elements to perform certain religious ceremonies never existed amongst Khojas. There were three sections among the Khoja community, viz., the section recognising H. H. Aga Khan as their spiritual head, the Suni section, and the Ashna Ani, commonly known as Tina Tarin. The defendant belonged to the first section. All these sections had always agreed in not recognising adoption, and have expressly discarded the notion of an adoptive son and the present application was made to harass and annoy both the defendants.

Mr. Mahomed Chowth, the kumaria of the caste, and Messrs. Sheriffbhoy Gangjee, Ismailbhoy Khemji, Moloo Jan Mahomed, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj, and about fifty other leading members of the Khoja community denied also in their affidavits about the existence of any custom of adoption of a son amongst the Khoja community.

The plaintiff in another affidavit replied that he was adopted by his paternal uncle when he was only seven years old, and this statement of his was supported by the father-in-law and brother-in-law of the plaintiff. They stated that they were consulted at the time, when the adoption took place.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his lordship, in discharging the rule, said that there were many insuperable difficulties in the case. In the first place the evidence produced by the defendant about the alleged adoption far outweighed both in quantity and quality that of the plaintiff. His lordship remarked that in the Khoja community *mukhi* and *kamadia* were always looked upon as authorities and they along with many leading members of the community had supported defendants' contention. Again, the plaintiff had failed to prove his adoption, and had given here two differen of the time of his alleged adoption. Referring to Khoja Succession Bill, his lordship expressed regret that the Bill was not yet passed into an Act, but the definition given in the Bill of a son distinctly stated that a son did not include an adopted son. This Bill was prepared with the unanimous consent of the commissioners who were appointed by Government, and there appeared to be a concensus of opinion with regard to the point of adoption. The rule was accordingly discharged and Mr. Turner was directed to hand over possession of the property to the defendants.

MILITARY NOTES.

CAPTAIN MACKINTOSH proceeds home to join the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders on promotion.

THE movement of Military Accounts Offices before April is doubtful.

CAPTAIN P. H. EYRE, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Accounts Department, has returned from leave and been posted to Calcutta for duty.

ALL public followers, whether regimental or departmental, in receipt of Government pay, serving with the Sikkim Force, will be granted 50 per cent. batta on their pay, from the date of their leaving either of the bases of the expedition, i.e., Siliguri or Ghoom.

A CHANGE has been made in the hutting allowances to native troops. Under the old rules a fixed rate per native officer, non-commissioned officer and man was allowed on every change of station. Now a fixed allowance per mensem of Rs. 100 per native infantry regiment is given, any balance as credit of fund saved from this fixed allowance being handed over to the officer commanding the station, or the officer commanding the relieving corps, as the case may be, on a regiment leaving a station in course of relief.

THE Amir proposes holding a durbar at Mazar Sharif; and a caravan of camels and mules, laden with carpets and presents to be distributed left Kabul at the end of July.

SHIVAJEE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE first annual prize distribution of this institution was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott presiding. A large number of the friends and supporters of the school were present in the hall, the students being accommodated in the gallery.

The President said that before they proceeded to the programme he had to tell them that the students of the Shivajee High School had subscribed together to present Mr. Nagarkar, the head-master, with a token of their esteem for the training he had given them. The President said that along with the testimonial, which took the form of a watch, the students had presented Mr. Nagarkar with an address which set forth in feeling terms the high esteem in which the students held him. The President then read the address, which was received with cheers.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of a Marathi hymn by two of the students of the school to the accompaniment of native music. A short prayer followed, and the annual report of the school was then read by Mr. Nagarkar, which showed that though the school had been established for a year only, there were 250 pupils on the roll. Every detail connected with the working of the school was touched upon, the reading of the report taking over three-quarters of an hour.

The President, whose appearance was greeted with cheers, then proceeded to address the meeting. He said:—Ladies and gentlemen—I esteem it an honour to have been invited to preside at the first annual gathering of the Shivaji High School. Though only an infant just a year old, the results of its first twelve months' existence prove it to be one of those children whose sturdy build and excellent constitution ensure a long, useful, and successful life. This month a year ago the doors of the school were opened. Forty pupils were the first register. By December they reached 175, and now they number 250. The fifth standard was only attempted at first. Now there are matriculation classes and final school classes, and the school has fully earned its name of the Shivaji High School. The interesting report fully describes the institution, and I do not propose to go into any detail. But there are one or two remarks of a more general character I would make before

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Bombay, 12th August 1889.

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SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 17, 1889.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 15.

Stewart, Brig-General, Ms, Commdg Hyderabad Contingent, on privilege leave, from Australia.
Jervois, Captain, Bo Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 16.

Mackintosh, Capt, Bl, Seaforth Highlrs, proceeding to England, on promotion, from Gharial.
Ellis, Captain, Bo, Essex Regt, on duty, from Kamptee.
Gatacre, Col, Bo, 2nd Battn Rifle Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 16.

Stewart, Brig-Genl, Ms, Commdg Hydbd Contgt, on privilege leave, to Bolarum.

August 17.

Warner, Lieut, Bo, 3rd Cavy, H C, on leave, to Bolarum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.
Bombay, 17th August, 1889.

1. The Southern India Rifle Association Volunteer Contest will take place on the Range at Colaba this evening at 3 o'clock sharp. Distances 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance. Entries unlimited. One Rupee each entry. Each sighting shot two annas. Competitors to provide their own ammunition.

2. Members of the Corps attending the Volunteer Contest to-day may wear uniform if they wish to do so. Officers—Mess uniform. Volunteers.—Scarlet or white, with helmets or forage caps.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. There will be practice this morning on the "Cooperage" at tent-pegging. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDER
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

The week commencing Monday, 12th August 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head-Quarters:—
Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill.
Friday, 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill.

2. On Saturday, the 17th instant, the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters at 5 p.m. for company drill. Uniform, with forage caps. After the parade the result of the voting for the election of an officer will be declared.

3. Members of the Battery attending the performance at the Novelty Theatre to night are requested to do so in Mess uniform.

4. It is notified for information that the Battery dinner proposed to be held on Monday next is postponed

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurjahan, 1,939 tons, Captain A T Young, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mrs F W Shallis and infant as cabin passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Busheer, 536 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Marmagao and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr R Bell as cabin passeng er and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 567 tons, Captain R W Gimblitt, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following cabin passengrs:—Mr C E Still, Mr Dickie, Mr Cowie, and Mrs Hopkins, and 23 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	B	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Buchanan	1911	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Manilla	2385	Govino	1	F. Bozzoni.
" Teheran	1670	Sams	4	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1455	Crewe	5	P. & O. Co.
" Pekin	2133	Harris	6	P. & O. Co.
" Imperatrix	2170	Kaper	7	A. H. Lloyd's S.N.Co
" Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2172	Verrill	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Nurjahan (s)	Young	Calcutta, July 27.
	Busheer (s)	Forbes	Marmagao, Aug 15.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karrachee, Aug 14.
	Linda (s)		New York.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	King Fisher (Man-of-War)	Winter	Calicut.
	Niagara (s)	Maconochie	Liverpool.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pekin, for Aden and London.
" Busheer, for Marmagao, &c.
" Nurjahan, for Rangoon, Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
Aug.
12 Drumcliff, ship . . . Davies . . . . Cardiff, May 18.
DEPARTURES.
August 12.—Steamers Canara and Purnea, and a Norweigian Barque showed H T C Q

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
Aug.
13 Niobe s . . . . Calcutta.
Sirdhana s . . . . Negapatam.
14 Secundra s . . . . Rangoon.
DEPARTURE.
Aug.
12 Simla s . . . . Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—3,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co, 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
Worsley Hall s—1,050 cwts myrabolams, K Veerjee; 4 bales country wool and 12 bales goat hair, J Purdhun; 100 bales cotton yarn, D Dewchand.
Clan Sinclair s—7 cases condiments, C C D'Souza; 4,000 cwts wheat, M Govindram; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 4,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 20 bales tanned hides, H Dhursh; 2,500 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—3 bales woolen rugs, Hyem and David; 30 cwts lac and 12 cwts gum arabic, V Poonja and Co; 10 cases bristles and 2,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 321 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 bales tanned skins, C Rajabally; 8 bales tanned-skins, P H A Cader; 540 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld; 1,406 cwts rapeseed, and 330 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 7 bales tanned hides and skins, H Jamall; 7 cases nutmegs, M Lalljee; 11 bales tanned hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 155 cwts gum arabic, M M Firoze and Co; 15 cwts myatteeth, E Papiance; 9 bales tanned skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 65 cwts gum arabic, N Damjee; 117 cwts gum arabic, J Anandjee; 6 casks chutnees, D P Batha and Co; 13 bales tanned skins, H Sedik; 32 bales tanned hides and skins, H E Gool Mamed; 10 cases mother-of-pearl shells, D Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Buchanan s—6,843 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed and 612 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 6,852 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and C.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—60 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—7,939 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—155 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 65 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, S E Sassoon and Co; 25 cwts bedelleam, R Coverji; 22 cwts moyateeth, M M Essabhoy; 1,500 baskets onions, C Jooma; 1 box cow bazar, D N Shroff; 25 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 10 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—24 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 25 bales twist, S J David and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cuba s—3 cases lamps, C Nanjee; 100 drums chemicals, H Mooljee and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—7 packages lawn movers, R M Chisgar and Co.
Werneth Hall s—24 bales paper, B Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—13 packages books, etc. Thacker and Co 72 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy; 11 cases books, R A Sagoon; 26 cases oilmanstores, S Heptoola; 2 cases vegetable seed, Palekar and Co; 8 cases music papers and musical instruments, S Ross and Co; 2 cases books, Cooper Madon and Co; 4 packages camphor blocks and 20 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 8 cases copying presses, E Tyebally; 42 cases wines and spirit, Framjee and Co; 20 cases beer and 30 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers; 228 cases ale and stout, 100 cases beer, 1 hogshead brandy and 16 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.
Coromandel s—15 cases brandy, K Ramchundra and Co.
Ganges s—225 cases brandy, Meiffre, Neveu and Co.
Kerbella s—1 hogshead brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—3 cases musical instrument, Soondy and Co; 2 cases mineral water, Bolton and Co.
Maria Teresa s—10 cases playiug cards, A M Hassonally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—60 cases cognac, D P Batha and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Clan Buchanan s—125 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Co.

FROM HULL.

Lepanto s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—115 cases brandy, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 16.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening advises no change whatever in the quotations usually wired, with the exception of that for ¼ per cent. Rupee Securities, which comes ¼ per cent. lower, at £67⅞. Consols remained at 98⅛, and Silver at 42 5-16d. per oz.

An increase of one per cent. in the Reserve of the Bank of England is disclosed by the weekly return issued in London yesterday. The Reserve thus standing at 37 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and in the outside rates of discount there was no further change. The weekly shipments of Specie to Bombay consisted of £80,000 in Silver and £50,000 in Gold.

The General Produce markets were unaltered in tone, and prices of Wheat, Oil Seeds, and Coffee come as quoted on Wednesday evening all round.

Mid-American Cotton advanced another 1-16d. per lb. in Liverpool yesterday, making the price 6¾d., and "Good" and "Fine" Broach were also higher to the same extent, at 5¾d. and 6 1-16d., respectively, the spot market having closed firm all round, the day's sales being put down at 12,000 bales, including 1,500 bales of Surats. American arrivals are called quiet, but quotations show an advance of 5-64d. for August-September deliveries, of 1-16d. for September-October, and of 3-64d. in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm, with rather more enquiry at slightly hardening rates, in which, however, there appears to have been no quotable change.

The spot price of Cotton in New York was still stationary at 11 5-16 cents; but Futures for September were 9 points higher and for August 8 points higher, at 10·44 cents and 10·69 cents, respectively.

In sympathy with Liverpool, our local Cotton market has been firm in tone to-day, and prices may be called a rupee per candy higher all round. The purchases from stock have aggregated over 1,000 bales, consisting principally of Bhownugger at Rs. 204 and Barsee at Rs. 213-25, and smaller lots of Bengals at Rs. 211½ and Karanja at Rs. 220; and in contracts for the new crop about 1,000 bales of Bengals are reported to have been booked, for January delivery, at Rs. 179½ for "Good" and Rs. 186 for "Fully Good," and a line of "Good" Broach for March delivery at Rs. 234-35 per candy.

Wheat continues to be neglected to a great extent by shippers, and we have again but a small day's business to chronicle. The tone of the market has remained steady, however, and prices have not moved appreciably.

SEEDS.—Purchases for export have been on only a moderate scale and on the level of our last quotations for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in a steady market, prices of other kinds being also unchanged, but generally lacking the test of actual business.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	531	bales.
Wheat	14,750	cwt.
Linseed	2,483	"
Rapeseed	6,612	"
Castor seed	1,541	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been a rather steadier feeling in this market to-day; but enquiry is still almost absent for ready room, and quotations are generally unaltered. Some ready business has been done for Liverpool at 21s. 6d., and for Hull for November shipment at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—We have to report another very quiet day in this market, little or nothing having been done either way or in any position, though Banks have been offering to sell forward at 1-32d. higher than current quotations for ready business; but we hear from Calcutta that rates there are firm and that Merchants' Bills are rather more plentiful, and the feeling here was steady at closing with forward Bank demand at 1s. 4¼d. and Wire Transfers at 1s. 4 7-32d. for November-February, and 3 months' sight Credits for October-March delivery at 1s. 4 7-16d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·73	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has sustained a farther fall to-day, the cash and near account rate for four per cents. having receded to 99 13-16, while for the September settlement 99 11-16 has been the rate, with a good deal doing for the 30th instant, but little in other positions. For 4½ per cent. Paper 103¾ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been dealt in to a limited extent to-day, and quotations generally are unaltered. The few changes which we have to report are a decline of Rs. 7½ in Manekji Petit Mill shares, at Rs. 1,212½, and of Rs. 2½ in Oriental, at Rs. 407½; and an advance of Rs. 5 in James Greaves, at Rs. 690. Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 2½ up, at Rs. 445; Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 987½, and National are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 160 per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. last night.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8½ "	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	85½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42 5-16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,900,000; decrease, £100,000; public deposits, £3,600,000; decrease, £900,000; other deposits, £28,200,000; increase, £900,000; other securities, £20,500,000, unchanged; notes and gold, £11,900,000; increase, £300,000. The Bank's reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(AUGUST 16.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Bangkok-Saigon section still interrupted.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted.
Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Cable Australia-New Zealand interrupted.
Telegrams for New-Zealand will be forwarded by packet boats leaving Sydney on 17th and 27th inst.

M. MEISSONIER, one of the greatest and one of the oldest painters—his birth dates back to the Waterloo year—has a chink in his heart's armour which Cupid has quickly discovered and therein shot a dart. The French limner's partner died—less than a year ago—and now the talk of artistic society in Paris is a forthcoming event—to wit, the second marriage of their leading artist. His new spouse is Mdlle. Berzaugon, who for a couple of decades past has been his devoted friend and companion, and whom he will lead to the altar within the next few days. When in his youth, Meissonier's existence was a somewhat precarious one indeed, at that time he was only too glad to accept an engagement with a picture dealer to paint canvas at so much a yard. It was Leon Cogniet who discovered his ability and took him under his care, and from him Meissonier received his art education. His value may be estimated from the fact that one of his early *salon* exhibits was sold for a few pounds. "La Barricade" was purchased direct from Messionier by a friend for £140. Now an offer of £5,000 odd has been refused for it by the present owner, and his "Little Meissenger" has been valued at the modest price of £2,000, although £24 was the cost at first.

THE recent cold and wet weather, writes a Liverpool correspondent, has had a most disastrous effect upon the health of the children in Liverpool. At the meeting of the Health Committee it was reported that the number of deaths in one week was 340, being 163 more than in the corresponding week of last year, and seventy-three above the ten years' average. No fewer than 198 deaths were of children under five years of age, and of these 145 were under one year Diarrhœa and disorders of the bowels were the chief causes of death, and respecting these complaints the assistant medical officer stated that the atmospheric condition of summer and autumn promoted fermentation of food and induced diarrhœa. Of 463 deaths from this cause of infants under six months old, which have been personally investigated, only twenty-three of the children were fed from the breast alone, the remainder being wholly or partially reared on artificial diet.

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND, the "thought-reader, who gave a number of entertainments throughout India about three years ago, claims to have had a very remarkable vision of the Whitechapel murderer; and in a recent number of his illustrated paper, the *Mirror*, he furnishes a portrait of "Jack the Ripper," together with some original views upon the subject of these tragedies.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

O'DONNELL—August 13, at Bombay, George Ray, infant son of George and Sybil O'Donnell, aged 26 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NEWNHAM—August 3, at Simla, the wife of Lieut A T H Newnham, Bo S C, of a son.
HOLLINGBERY—August 3, at Aligarh, the wife of A Hollingbery, Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Revenue Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BATTEN—KETCHEN—August 7, at Christ Church, Trevandrum, by the Rev H B Norman, BA, John Kaye Batten, Esq. MCS, son of the late John Hallet Batten, Esq. BCS, to Eva Muriel Elizabeth, only daughter of Colonel W D B Ketchen, Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

MARTER—August 7, at Moradabad, of entric fever, Richard Arnold Fane Marter, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, aged 27 years.
O'DONOGHUE—August 9, at Vizianagram, Lemuel Bertham, the dearly beloved and only son of Lemuel and Emily O'Donoghue, aged 8½

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON ERZEROUM.

ANOTHER HOLY MISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

A telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* published this morning says that a sudden attack by Russia upon Erzeroum is expected.

The pretext Russia will put forth, the correspondent anticipates, will be the protection of the Christian population there.

COLONEL WODEHOUSE AT SARRAS.

DERVISH BARBARITY.

CAIRO, Aug. 15.

Colonel Wodehouse has arrived at Sarras, which he has found to contain three thousand houses well built of stone and quantities of rails and sleepers.

In the town he reports there were many men and women, relatives of the deserters from Wad-el-Njami's forces, who had been made victims of the Dervishes' vengeance through the faults of the unfaithful followers of their leader.

Numbers had had their limbs cut off and had been otherwise mutilated.

ENGLAND AND THE NATIVE STATES.

LORD LYTTON'S PROMISES FULFILLED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, in reply to a question, Sir J. Gorst denied that Lord Lytton's promises to the Indian Chiefs and Princes (at the Delhi Assemblage when Her Majesty was proclaimed Empress) had been unheeded.

The policy of the Government of India had always been to associate the Native Princes with the British representatives in India in the Government of the country, and a prominent instance of the success of this policy was afforded in the recent arrangements by which the Native States were to utilise their armies in connection with the scheme for the defence of the frontier.

UNEASINESS IN ZANZIBAR.

MUSSALMAN RISING APPREHENDED.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 15.

The European and Indian population here apprehend a rising among the Mussalman community.

On Tuesday some commotion in the Indian quarter almost created a panic.

The Indian traders have appealed for protection to the English.

THE SHAH IN BAVARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

H. M. the Shah of Persia arrived in Munich on Monday.

A RUSSO-MONTENEGRIN UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The bethrothal of the Czarewitch with the Princess of Montenegro is expected to be shortly announced.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

In the House of Commons Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that the Council of the Empire of India, which was appointed at the Delhi Durbar, was never intended to form an organised body to transact State business. Sir John, however, said that it was the policy of the Government of India to associate the Native Princes and Chiefs with the Government, and a notable instance thereof was in the arrangements made for the defence of the Indian frontier, when the Native Princes were consulted.

THE STRIKE OF DOCK LABOURERS.

Two thousand and five hundred labourers employed in the different London docks have struck work for an increase of wages.

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED IN CRETE.

CANEA, Aug. 15.

Chakir Pacha has proclaimed martial law over the Island of Crete.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S DEPARTURE FROM BERLIN.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.

The Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Count Kalnoky, took his departure to-day, but before doing so had a long conference with Prince Bismarck.

THE SIND-PESHIN RAILWAY CLEAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 16.

The block between Mangi and Sharigh on the Sind-Peshin Railway and also that between Hurnai and Spintangi had been removed by the evening of the 14th.

AYUB KHAN RETURNS FROM KASHMIR.

Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan and party arrived at Murree on the 14th instant after their two months' sojourn in Kashmir, and declare that they have thoroughly enjoyed their visit.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The troops to operate from Chittagong into the Lushai country will be exactly the same as advanced to Lungleh under Colonel Tregear.

Brigadier-General Symonds will command the force operating from the side of Burma. This latter will be upwards of 2,000 strong, and will include the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

THE 55-YEAR RULE IN THE P. W. D.

The despatch regarding the abolition of the 55 years' rule in the Public Works Department has not yet actually been sent to the Secretary of State, the matter being under the consideration of the Financial Department.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

The Commander-in-Chief will make a short tour in the Hill cantonments below Simla early in October. His Excellency will start on the 22nd of the same month for Bombay, where he will inspect the fortifications, and will then proceed to the North-West Frontier to accompany the Viceroy on his tour along the border and to Beluchistan.

Sir Frederick Roberts will visit the various camps of exercise, and attend the Meerut Rifle meeting before proceeding to Calcutta in January. Thereafter he will visit Assam. His contemplated trip to Burma will probably be given up.

THE SUKKUR BRIDGE.

Sir A. Rendel's opinion regarding the stability of the Sukkur Bridge is that the bracing of the bottom boom is insufficient, and additional bracing has accordingly been designed weighing 34 tons and costing only £689, which can be easily adjusted without impeding the use of the bridge by trains.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 16.

The services of Lieutenants C. P. Thompson of Bengal and C. B. Rawlinson of Bombay and Colonel W. B. Birch have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Lieutenant A. D'A. Bannerman has been granted three months' leave to Bombay to study the native languages.

Surgeon-Major E. J. Hazlett is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts, Madras and Bombay Circles, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon C. S. Fox, who goes on furlough.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence has been granted furlough for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonels William Graham Smith, Bengal Infantry, and George Richard Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, have been promoted to Colonelship.

Mr. A. C. Hogen, of the Indian Marine, has been permitted to resign his service.

Risaldar Mahammed Bakhsh Bahadur, Bombay Cavalry, has been promoted to first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Moosaji Israel, Sardar Bahadur, deceased.

Ressaldar Abdulla Khan, Aden Troop, has been promoted to second class, with the title of Bahadur, *vice* Ressaldar Mahammad Bakhsh, Bahadur, promoted and also admitted to the order of British India.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

"A WISE man in a crowded street winneth his way with gentleness, nor rudely pusheth aside the stranger that standeth in his path"—a delightful piece of Tupperian philosophy, but very difficult to apply these days when we all want to be first to see the preparations for the Royal Wedding. I think Tupper's day was not a crowded one like ours, nor Tupper's contemporaries such a set of struggle-for-lifers as we. They blocked the way, I daresay, as we do, opposite their pretty society print-shop, and they gowked long and lovingly as we also do before the temples dedicated to fashionable millinery; but of our wild craze for poking our noses into every one else's affairs, our habit of investigating, interviewing, reporting, being the first and earliest in the field to hear, see, and gossip, I am sure they were innocent as the babe unborn. It was reserved for us of the latter nineteenth century to be the pioneers of the movement for chronicling all the ins and outs of our neighbour's family life; to be initiators of a system of inquiry before which the curiosity of the Inquisition pales; to be the registrars of such mighty records as the number of gowns worn by Mrs. A; of pocket handkerchiefs used by Mrs. B; and of gloves and boots and hosiery, the property of Mesdames C, D, E, F, and G. So Tupper was spared many things. Crowding to see the decorations of the Royal Chapel and crushing to view the presents and the trousseau take a good deal of the sweetness out of human nature. Tupper would hardly have won his way with gentleness through such an ordeal—gentleness is not the pass-word for a struggle-for-lifer.

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And the worst of it is, one gains so little out of it all. We remember how hot, uncomfortable, and jammed we were; but crushing and squeezing are no helps to pleasant memories. A hazy recollection of being hustled into a faint blue and grey tinted chapel, hung with crimson draperies, how very crowded the Royal party will be, and what a pretty background the grey blue will make for the delicate pink dresses of the bridesmaids—that is all the result of the visit on our minds. Our inspection of the trousseau was more leisurely done and left a better impression. At White's in Regent Street one of the prettiest opera wraps of the Princess's trousseau has been manufactured by the Queen's orders out of one of those never-failing Indian shawls with which Her Majesty usually presents her pet brides But there are very few shawls so successfully metamorphosed as this delicate piece of workmanship. As a rule the Queen's gift is a kind of White Elephant to its possessor—too good to be cut up—too voluminous to wear. But Her Majesty has herself designed the arrangements of this mantle, which is of all the richest oriental colorings, exquisitely worked on a delicate turquoise blue ground. The bordering of the cloak is of the richest sapphire velvet, with a finish of silk crochet and tasselled fringe of the various exquisite reds, yellows, fawns, and blues which occur in the groundwork of the shawl. The lining of blue silk shot with tan harmonizes beautifully with the whole, which does the Queen's taste infinite credit, both in its graceful shape and artistic shading. At White's there has also been made for the Princess a very lovely tight-fitting Alaska seal coat with muff to match, and a set of golden beaver furs for wear with some of Her Highness's other costumes. One afternoon-dress I noticed specially; it was so simple and effective. It was of finest diagonal cloth, of that tint of greeny cream which milliners call celadon, and was embroidered in a rich renaissance design in two shades of celadon silk, and draped in a fashion which showed off the embroidery to advantage without breaking it up into too many folds. Over it was to be worn a pretty coat of plain cloth of the same tint with embroidered vest, and a deep collar of natural otter fur, with which also the loose fronts opening over the vest were faced. A pretty hat of felt with ribbons to match the embroidery completed the costume.

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Another walking or travelling dress was of blue cloth, tailor-made in the severely simple style, with only a trimming of the finest black Astrachan lamb to relieve it. A dainty hat of blue with the Persian lambskin trimming and a muff to match looked as if they would please the Princess's quiet taste. Another blue dress of foulard silk with sprays of white flowers was made with a prettily smocked bodice opening over a vest of white embroidered cambric. A panel of white embroidery at one side had blue and white ribbon tied in long loose bows to keep the drapery from fluttering out of place. One of the bride's dinner dresses is pale lemon yellow silk made with a demi-train. The front of the skirt is of white satin embroidered with a wild-rose pattern in pink and yellow and faint grey green, the flowers and leaves being in raised chenille work and veined with bright metallic threads. This gown is provided with two bodices, one for demi-toilette, which opens in V and is finished at the throat with soft folds of white silk crêpe and the wild-rose embroidery. The elbow sleeves are of the silk crêpe with bands of the wild-rose embroidery at the shoulder and at the ends. The low cut bodice has a berthe of white crêpe and wild rose embroidery, softly mixed with folds of lovely fine old Alençon lace. A sash of the white crêpe, broad and soft, is worn at the side and falls in rich simple folds to the hem of the dress. Of Jersey bodices the Princess has a pretty variety, one blue and white, with a white vest, high collar, and cuffs —one dark blue for yachting with a vest of cream silk tastefully smocked and one of rich cardinal with a vest, cuffs, and trimmings of black.

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The bride-elect's morning dresses are almost the daintiest things in the trousseau. Some are of white Indian cashmere, embroidered and smocked, or with rich borders of exquisite modern lace. Some, in delicate shades of mauve, pink, and palest green, have fronts of lace and ribbon insertion, gracefully arranged in every variety of style. The Princess's lace has been provided by various firms, some coming from Belgium, from Ireland, from the English provinces, or wherever lace-making is a speciality. The under-clothing has also been supplied from various quarters. The Princess of Wales has patronized the various charitable institutions in which she and her daughters are interested; and Messrs. Swears and Wells, who dressed the Princess as a baby and who have ever since retained her patronage, have also supplied some exquisite sets of under-clothing in white and mauve-spun silk, edged with narrow Valenciennes lace. Of gloves and handkerchiefs and boots, who could count the store? Who could not exclaim, "Oh, happy bride! Oh, fortunate Princess!" at seeing the wealth of delicate lace-edged cambric handkerchiefs and the piles of hem-stitched white silk with their pretty embroidered monogram L within a royal crown. Who would not envy the dozens of delightful pairs of open-worked silk stockings, or the dozens of pairs that to suit the costumes are embroidered in harmonizing colours. Then the store of gloves—tan Suéde mousquetaire, eight-button length for unceremonious occasions, and twelve button kid mousquetaire for evening wear it being *en regle* for royalty in evening-dress to use kid, while its court appears in Suéde. Princess Louise of Wales indulges in French grey with narrow black lines as a general rule. For morning tan chevrette self-sewn, or with black sewings, are her favourite gloves. For driving she affects thin chevrette with double kid where the friction of the reins would quickly wear them away.

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Atlof and Norman of New Bond Street have been the lucky purveyors of boots and shoes to Her Royal Highness. And what a pretty selection has been made! There are dainty little bronze kids with bronzed buckles. There are tan Russian and Morocco leather enlivened by buckles of cut steel. There are shoes to suit every evening-dress, golden yellow with silver embroidery and a diamond shamrock clasp, lemon yellow with raised rosettes of satin, finished with pearl embroidery; shoes with initials and shoes with dates; shoes with strings, with laces, with buttons, with broad bow knots; shoes to walk in, to sit in, to dance in, to ride in, and to sleep in—all sorts and conditions of shoes to fit two active little royal feet, which will be hard set for years to wear them out. A glimpse at the royal trousseau is enough to show that no trouble has been spared to make it what an English Princess's should be, and Messrs. M'Laren of Edinburgh have supplied Stuart tartan velvet and the Balmoral moire antique, which is the usual Scotch addition to the royal trousseau. Bridal presents continue to pour in unfailing stream. Jewellery has been suggested as the most acceptable form of present, and so Messrs. Hancocks and Co., the Court jewellers of New Bond Street, have had their hands full of orders. The clerks from the banking house of Sir Samuel Scott, of which Lord Fife is the head, have sent him a silver two-handled cup, copied from one of the time of Queen Anne, and inscribed with his name and the date of his marriage.

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Sir Albert Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Sassoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon's gifts are three lovely brooches, which together form a wreath for the hair. Another exquisite diamond fillet is the gift of Mr. Horace Farquhar, who is cousin of Lord Fife and his best man; and a diamond pendant, not the least among the presents, has been given to the Princess by the gentlemen, her neighbours, from the county of Norfolk.

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Her Majesty has arranged that the wedding ceremony and breakfast shall be got over by two o'clock, after which the bride and bridegroom will return to Marlborough House, where the Prince and Princess of Wales intend to hold a reception of their friends until five o'clock, when the newly wedded couple will drive off for their honeymoon at Sheen. The golden service has been brought from Windsor for the occasion, but though everything is to be carried out on a grand scale, the invitations have been strictly limited to the near relatives of the families.

BOMBAY IN THE GREAT WAR—1793.

In the beginning of 1793 we find Bombay reading with virtuous indignation the horrors of the French Revolution and expecting with suspense the outbreak of what was to be one of the greatest wars chronicled in the world's history. As this great contest before it was ended produced not only political but also commercial changes of enormous importance, it would be interesting to know what was paid for various articles in this city before the war commenced. To satisfy our curiosity on this point we naturally turn to the advertisements of the earliest *Couriers* of the year 1793. Here then we find a list of articles for sale at the Tavern Warehouses on Jan. 5 with fortunately their prices appended as follows:—English claret, Rs. 24; old Swedish claret, Rs. 9; French claret, Rs. 6; hock, Rs. 40; sherry, Rs. 15; perry, Rs. 13; cider, Rs. 10; port, Rs. 20; madeira, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9; brandy, old cognac, Rs. 10; brandy, white, Rs. 8; pints of ratafia, Rs. 12; pale ale, Rs. 9; porter, country bottled, Rs. 6; shrub, Rs. 12, per dozen; old madeira, Rs. 270 per pipe; porter, in casks, per hogshead, Rs. 50; fine round black hats, Rs. 13; fine cocked hats, Rs. 12; fine turbanned hats, Rs. 8; Europe shoes, Rs. 3 to Rs. 3½; military boots, Rs. 13; half boots, Rs. 12; sword knots, Rs. 8; epaulets for the 77th Regiment, Rs. 12½; gloves, per pair, Rs. 3; salad oil, per doz., Rs. 12; raisins, per box, Rs. 7; satin shoes, Rs. 2½. In a later list of articles for sale, dated Oct. 26, when war had been raging for some time, no substantial alteration is to be found in the prices of the same articles. Some have become a little dearer and some a little cheaper, but on the whole the French privateers up to the end of 1793 do not seem to have seriously affected the price of ordinary articles of consumption. Among new articles in the later, and not in the earlier, list we notice burgundy, Rs. 36; champagne, Rs. 30; constantia, Rs. 30; cherry and raspberry brandy, Rs. 12; Jamaica rum, Rs. 14 per dozen; Europe tongues, Rs. 2½, or per keg, Rs. 28; Jew's beef, Rs. 3 per piece, or per tierce, Rs. 80; large cases of gin of the first quality, Rs. 28; of the second quality, Rs. 24; cheeses and hams, 12 annas per lb.; kits of salmon, Rs. 8. In these lists whiskey, now far the most popular drink in India, is conspicuous by its absence. Its absence reminds us that it is only in the nineteenth century that this drink came into general use all over the world. Even in Scotland at this time it had not yet established its position as the national drink. In the bacchanalian poems of Burns, ale under the various names of barley bree, nappy, tippeny, and browst is more often celebrated than whiskey or usquebaa as the poet generally calls the stronger liquor. When he begins his poem on Scotch drink it is ale that he first dilates upon, although he afterwards goes on to praise whiskey at the expense of French brandy.

By June 15 rumours of war with France began to reach Bombay by accounts coming from Pondicherry, and in the beginning of the following month authentic news of the declaration of war arrived. Bombay, like the rest of the world, did not expect that France, torn as she was by internal dissensions, would long be able to resist the strong European league formed against her. Little apprehension seems to have been felt about the result to British India for some time. Active arrangements were made for providing homeward bound East India men with efficient convoys. On July 27 the *Courier* describes with triumph the sailing out of Bombay harbour of a strong fleet of merchantmen, which was expected, if attacked, to give a good account of its assailants. "Thursday last may well be said to have been a proud day for Bombay, equally conspicuous for the wealth and industry of its merchants as for the spirit and liberality which they displayed in securing protection to their commerce, and contributing to the general safety of British trade in the Indian seas. Thirteen sail of ships, well manned and armed, took their departure from the harbour about 12 o'clock. The weather was particularly favourable, and they made a grand and pleasing appearance in their progress. The Carron appeared to take the lead, and the rest of the fleet followed with the greatest order and regularity. The Commodore, Captain Montgomery, saluted the fort, and a return was made from the battery with an equal number of guns. The whole fleet got completely out before sunset and stood to the southward." Thus Bombay entered the great war struggle with a light heart and proud confidence, which, in spite of rumours of French privateers appearing in the offing, continued for a month or two. "The business of our dockyards," writes the *Courier* of October 12, "does not exhibit any apprehension of French cruisers or captures, as we have regular accounts of hauling in and hauling out, nor is the spirit of enterprise in trade in the slightest degree lessened or interrupted. The price of cotton is mentioned to be on the decline. This, like many other articles, keeps pace with the scarcity or plenty of grain, which regulates the value of money and labour throughout India." Nor was British India content with providing for the defence of her own trade: she prepared to make reprisals on that of the enemy. On August 2 the Honourable Company expressed its readiness to issue commissions to owners and commanders of ships and vessels who might be desirous of acting in the war against the French. If the vessel to be used as a privateer was such as would be manned with less than one hundred and fifty men they were to give Rs. 25,000 as security for the due performance of the trust reposed in them, and for larger vessels Rs. 30,000. Nevertheless, in spite of the bold front presented to the enemy, French privateers soon began to make their hateful presence felt in Indian waters. Thus in the *Courier* of October 26 we read of an engagement in which the ships Hussar and Liverpool, while lying at anchor off Cranganore, were attacked by a French ship. The Hussar engaged her alongside and the Liverpool raked her astern during an action which lasted three-quarters of an hour, at the end of which time the enemy sheered off. But unfortunately other ships were not equally successful in defending themselves. In the same paper we read that "the Ceres of Bombay, Captain Becher, about 250 tons, was taken at anchor at Pedier, the 10th of August, by the General Dumourier, a privateer from the Mauritius, mounting 22 guns, carrying 250 men, and commanded by Captain de Foury. She took also the Industry Snow, Captain Budden, and the Fly Lugger, Captain Parkinson." The cargo of the Hope of Bengal, another prize of the Dumourier, valued at above a lakh of rupees, was put on board the Ceres, and these three ships with two others captured by another French privateer were sent to the Mauritius. The captains of the privateers gave out that there were twenty-two others fitted out at the Mauritius, six of which were four for the Straits of Sunda and four for the Straits of Malacca, the rest for the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the Malabar Coast. On November the 16th we read of a French ship having the audacity to threaten Bombay harbour, from which she was driven by the Hawke cruiser, despatched by Government to reconnoitre her. One of the best prizes that fell into the hands of the enemy was a Surat ship from Muscat, which was so valuable that it "may probably induce the fortunate commander to abandon all further attempts in these seas, and to withdraw himself to some part of the world, where he may enjoy his acquisition in safety, which he could hardly expect to do in his own country. America may afford him an asylum, where his riches may enable him to purchase a province and from a plunderer at sea to become a legislator on land. Indeed the list of Indian merchant ships chased, driven ashore, destroyed, or captured by French privateers soon becomes so portentously long that the *Courier* becomes weary of chronicling them. The supply of Government cruisers to protect Indian trade was not enough to meet the requirements of the case, and even those promised were very long in coming. On account of these delays the houses of Insurance at Calcutta came to a general resolution towards the end of the year not to ensure on any vessel bound to the eastward, until the frigates so anxiously expected from England should make their appearance, and a part of the force could be spared for the protection of eastern trade. In consequence of this resolution on the part of the house of insurance it is not to be wondered that a meeting of merchants held in Bombay unanimously agreed to the following resolution, which throws much light on the state of Bombay commerce in the first year of the revolutionary war. "From the great stagnation in the trade of this port," runs the resolution, "occasioned by the present war, the unprotected state of our shipping, the overflow of money arising from the Honourable Company being enabled to make a rapid progress in the discharge of their bonded debt, the difficulty and insecurity in employing money except by investment in Government paper, which now bears an interest only of six per cent. per annum, and that subject to the inconvenience of not being realizable when wanted, we, the undersigned, find it necessary to resolve on a reduction for the present of the interest on money in our hands from the hitherto current rate, ¾ per cent. per month, to ½ per cent. per month of thirty days, to commence from the first of August last." The names of the signatories are Forbes, Smith & Co., Bruce, Fawcett & Co., Alexander Adamson, James Tate, Rivett, Wilkinson & Co., Robert Henshaw, John Tatker, Patrick Hadow, Joseph Harding, Miguel D'Lima e Souza.

MONTE CASTRA.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 16.—Pressure has fallen over the head of the Bay and in Bengal, and has risen elsewhere, quickly in the Punjab and Sind. A small but well-marked depression has developed over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal with its centre to the east of Saugor Island. Elsewhere the distribution is unaltered. Winds from ordinary monsoon directions prevail generally, but a cyclonic circulation is reported around the small depression. The monsoon is strong on the west coast. Temperature is low, except in Bengal, Sind, and Madras. Rain has fallen in all regions, except West Punjab, Sind, and South Madras. The amounts are largish in Burma, the North-West Provinces, East Punjab, and some central stations.

AN ANCIENT PERSIAN DYNASTY.

MESSRS. BARJORJI PALLONJI DESAI and Pallonji Barjorji Desai, father and son, have published a History of the Achœmenides, the famous Persian Dynasty, which deserves more than a passing notice. It is a remarkable production in more ways than one. It is a history of a glorious dynasty of kings of Ancient Persia, which flourished for a period of more than two centuries, but whose very existence as such was not known till within the last fifty years. Their empire extended at one time from the Indus on the east to the Mediterranean on the west. They had brought many races and kingdoms to subjection; yet as a separate dynasty there was no historical record of its existence, and but for the labours and researches of European *savants* in deciphering cuneiform inscriptions, it would, in all probability, have never been rescued from oblivion. The work is in Gujerati; but it is not, like the generality of native publications, a mere slavish translation of an English book. Indeed, it cannot possibly be a translation, for this work is the first attempt at giving a connected history of the Achœmenian dynasty of ancient Iran, from materials scattered over numerous European and Oriental works. The authors justly claim for their joint production the merit of being something more than a simple compilation. In some important questions of historical interest they have been at the pains to advance their own theories after weighing probabilities and judging between conflicting evidence. If some of their speculations, tending to add to the lustre or to palliate the shortcomings of a really illustrious dynasty, appear to rest on a rather slender basis, it must be remembered that the authors are the descendants of the very race whose history they have written. But it must be also allowed that it is not quite owing to partiality to their ancestors that the authors complain, sometimes bitterly, against the prejudice and bias displayed by Greek writers in their accounts of the Persians, and notably of the invasions of Greece made by Darius, Hystaspes and Xerxes. They have tried to show that historians like Herodotus and Xenophon have indulged in gross exaggerations, and even in fiction, in order to glorify their countrymen at the expense of their enemies; and the Parsi writers are supported in their contention, in some instances, by modern historians such as Bishop Thirlwall, Sir G. H. Cox, and George Rawlinson. It would appear, therefore, that the authors have good reason to deplore the absence of any independent historical record of those times, by disinterested contemporary historians, and one is disposed to sympathize with them when they pathetically exclaim—"The writer of a history of those days is helpless. We have with us only that which we have got from the Greeks. There is nothing else. What we had ourselves was destroyed by Alexander."

However, even on such materials as maybe gathered from historians, who were certainly not disposed to be over-friendly to the Persians, the Parsi authors find no little scope for the indulgence of racial pride in recounting the glories of the Achœmenian Dynasty. Its founder, Cyrus the Great, commenced his reign in 550 B. C. as the ruler of a barren and sterile mountain soil, while towards its end he was supreme lord over many empires and peoples. Long is the catalogue of his conquests given by Xenophon. Among the countries which he brought under his sway were Medea, Lydia, Bactria, Babylonia, Syria, Assyria, Arabia, and Phrygia. So long as they were children of a sterile soil, the Parsis were hardy, courageous, warlike, and simple. But when fertile countries were reduced to subjection, and when they came in contact with pleasure-loving people like those of Babylon, they lost their old simplicity of manners and living, and also some of that hardihood which had enabled Cyrus to lead them to an unbroken succession of victories. It took, however, a long time to bring them to a state of comparative degeneration, and they had retained much of their ancient fire and heroism when Darius led his mighty host against the Greeks. His army was defeated and repelled; but its valour was acknowledged even by its enemies. Although it is believed that Greek historians have, in their ardour of patriotism, drawn at times largely upon their imagination, this much is certain that neither Darius nor Xerxes was able to obtain a foothold in Greece. The successors of these kings did not embark on such ambitious enterprises, and their principal care appeared to be to retain possession of the extensive empire which they had inherited. But there was a grievous want of cohesion in all its parts. Rebellions broke forth in one place or another. Satraps, sent out to rule distant provinces, tried to become their absolute masters, and the central authority was gradually getting weaker and weaker. It was at a time when the mighty empire was ready to crumble away, in consequence of internal decay and the disaffection of subject races, that it fell a prey to Alexander. The Persians fought valiantly; but they had not only to face a powerful enemy, but, what was worse still, the treachery of villains in their own camp. A decisive battle was fought at Arbella in 331 B. C. The Persian army was defeated and scattered, and Dara, their king, was treacherously murdered by two of his own lieutenants. It is said that Alexander, when he beheld the corpse of his noble enemy, was overpowered by emotions and wept over the fate of the last of the Achœmenides. He philosophized, it is said, over the vanity of human wishes, but his philosophy did not last long enough to restrain him from burning down the renowned palace of Persepolis and its magnificent library of books. The Parsi authors of to-day seem to feel this vandalism on the part of Alexander so acutely that in recording his death they dismiss the great conqueror with the pithy remark that "the world was rid of a scourge."

The history is not devoted merely to a record of wars and of defeats and victories. Some of its most interesting chapters are those upon the Parsi religion and the manners and customs of the ancient Parsis. The Achœmenides are said to be the first Parsi kings to whom Zoroaster taught his religion. It was a pure monotheism at first, but it began by slow degrees to be corrupted by importations from other religions. Zoroaster taught that man has received six great gifts from Ahurmazd (the Great All-Knowing Existence), namely, good mind, truth the noblest of all virtues, wealth, faith and obedience, health and immortality. In the course of succeeding centuries these abstract principles were personified, and the religion came to be greatly influenced by Magi worship. With the extension of their empire, the Parsis had close intercourse with Medes, Assyrians, and Scythians, and the Parsis, great then as now in their power of assimilation, had no difficulty in picking up and introducing into their own system of religion anything that attracted them in the religions of their neighbours, provided it did not directly conflict with the principles expounded by Zoroaster. The reverence which the Parsis have, to this day, for fire—they do not worship it, as it is commonly supposed—was acquired by them from the Magi, who worshipped fire along with other natural objects. Their versatility and their faculty of adapting themselves to circumstances also influenced their manners and customs. But happily for them the foundation of some of the cardinal principles of life, laid in the ancient Parsis by Zoroaster, was too deep and strong to be shaken by any surrounding influences. Herodotus speaks of their scrupulous cleanliness, their love of truth, and their hatred of Ahreman, the Lord of Untruth. It will be interesting to know at the present moment that the ancient Parsis enforced the segregation of lepers. They were good sculptors and architects, and they knew how to build canals and bridges. We are also told that they had an organized postal arrangement of some sort.

The work is undoubtedly one of great merit and is very creditable to its authors. The style is clear and simple, and the descriptions are spirited and graphic. By their joint labour, the father and son have produced a book of which the Parsis may well be proud.

BOMBAY LADIES' LITERARY SOCIETY

THERE is no subject which H. E. Lord Reay takes more interest in than that of education. Everybody knows how during his term of office, as Governor of Bombay, he has striven his utmost to push forward technical education, not merely in his Presidency alone, but in India. Nor is there anything in which Lady Reay takes more interest than the advancement of the condition of the women of India. It is quite generally known, too, how Dr. Emma Brainerd Ryder has been working, by the formation of a ladies' literary society in Bombay, to enable women—native girls and women in particular—to improve their position from an educational standpoint. But she has had difficulties to contend with. As all were invited to become members of the society—women of all castes and all creeds,—religion was not to be a subject of discussion at the society's meetings. This, however, seems to have displeased some local missionaries, who, it would appear, are endeavouring to prejudice girls attending their Sunday schools against the society. This is a pity, for the society gives promise of becoming a very successful institution. Indeed, it is progressing so well that, as mentioned in a previous article, Dr. Ryder is now turning her attention to technical education for women. In this the lady doctor also promises well for success. She left Bombay for Poona yesterday, being especially invited by H. E. Lord and Lady Reay to visit them, and talk over her plans for helping the women of India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	60	20	64	79	63	26	57	27
Aug. 15, Thursday ...	...		...		...		0	78
„ 16, Friday ...	0	37	0	4	0	9	...	
Total...	60	57	64	83	63	35	58	5
Total of corresponding date last year...	49	34	44	2	49	4	48	26
Total of corresponding date of 1887...	69	68	70	94	67	34	64	96

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

JEAN RICHEPIN, the French poet, is now a dignified and sober member of the Parisian world of letters, but his early career was of the very strangest. To-day a literary lion, he was only a few years back a circus clown. He had taken to clowning through sheer disgust at the tutorial profession, which he had entered on leaving the École Normale, of which, by the way, he was a distinguished student. By turns Richepin was tutor, clown, sailor, miner, and at last a gipsy. He joined a caravan of gipsies at one time, and travelled half over France and Spain in their company. All this time he was spinning out verses, and when, at the end of his wanderings, he again found himself in Paris, he succeeded in getting his verses published. He was, it is true, sent to prison for three months on the strength of his effusions, but his name was made and his fortune secured.

Sir Edward Watkin, who is now over seventy years old, is about to devote some of the autumn of his days to the writing of a book. The book will not task his energies over-much, for the most valuable part of it was written for him, not by him, long ago. It is to be a kind of reminiscence of Mr. Cobden, in the form of letters addressed by the great reformer to Sir Edward's father. They are the sort of letters which Mr. John Morley would edit to great advantage; for they deal largely with the Free Trade struggle. Sir Edward Watkin is "a railway king," but he has never given any signs of excellence in the world of letters.

An event of great interest in the publishing and bookselling trade has occurred the week the mail left in the amalgamation of the firms "Simpkin, Marshall and Co.," "Hamilton, Adams and Co.," and "W. Kent and Co." into a limited liability company. As soon as all arrangements can be made the company will trade under the style "Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, and Co. (Limited)." Some idea can be got by the outsider of the importance of the above step when it is considered that the above houses are the largest and almost the only wholesale booksellers in the trade. They supply almost every bookseller in town, country, and the colonies, besides being the London agents for books published in the country. Both Hamilton's and Simpkin's are the property of different branches of the same family, the head of the one being Mr. Arthur, and of the other Mr. William Miles.

To those who do not fully understand the workings of the book trade, the following explanation may be useful. When a publisher is about to publish a new work, he takes it round to the larger houses, such as Simpkin's, Hamilton's, Kent's, and W. H. Smith's, and does what he calls "subscribing" the book. That is to say, he takes the numbers required of the book in question by the above firms.

The publisher will often offer special advantages "on subscription" in order to insure a large number of the book being ordered. Then the retail houses will buy them from the large houses at a small advance of five per cent. as commission on publishers' terms. Where the wholesale booksellers really make their profit is on the thirteenth copy, which is always given with the dozen. But it may be asked, "Why do not the retail people go straight to the publishers in order to avoid the five per cent. commission." The answer to this is that all booksellers are not willing to pay cash for the goods they have, and by getting them at wholesale houses they can pay for everything periodically in one account. This is the *raison d'etre* of the middleman.

Two very clever and humorous young men are Jerome K. Jerome and J. Bernard Partridge, the former of whom describes, while the second sketches in black and white, the oddities of "Stage Land." "The curious habits and customs of its inhabitants," saith the sub-title. And though familiar, they are fresh—the hero who bullyrags the villain of the piece, the villain himself, the heroine, the detective, the funny man, the lawyer, the stage Irishman, and the stage sailor, and the "good old man," who is often the greatest villain (as he very frequently is the biggest humbug) among them. It is published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

"The Reproach of Annesley." By Maxwell Gray. (3 vols. Kegan, Paul and Co.)—This is a story of a woman who has three lovers; one attempts murder for her sake, a second enters on a long course of lying and deceit, and the third, who like Lovelace "loves honour more," bears for years a dreadful imputation. The story is well told and interesting, but is there not something morbid in the admiration of suffering shown by our modern novelists? In her first novel Maxwell Gray not only allowed her hero to be suspected of murder, but actually pictured him, spending all the best years of his life in prison on an unjust charge; and in "The Reproach of Annesley," though Captain Annesley does not undergo actual incarceration, still the mental anguish he is carried through is scarcely less painful. Edna Lyall is partly to blame for having introduced this habit of torturing the poor hero both physically and mentally to such a fearful extent that the reader can only feel relief when the end of the third volume is reached. There are some clever sayings put in the mouths of the villagers who act as chorus to this novel, but the humour is rather laboured and told with a heavy hand.

"Ardath." By Marie Corelli. (3 vols., Bentley.)—There is no lack of audacity about this novel; even the Heavens are made to yield an angel as heroine; and the hands of time are put back to 5,000 B. C. The hero in a vision sees the life led by his dead self in a former state when in the town of Al-Kyris he was laureate to a great Eastern potentate. There is a great deal that is bold and original, there is a great deal that is poetic in Marie Corelli's work; but until she learns the force that comes by compression, and can put a strong curb on her imagination, she will inevitably fall from the sublime to the ridiculous. The poet-hero, whose strong love has caused his angel bride to take human form, thus accosts her when he first sees her as a woman in Cologne Cathedral:—"'Pardon me!' he whispered faintly, scarcely conscious of his own words, 'I fancy, I think—we have met before! May I—dare I—ask your name?'"

Dampier, by Dr. Clark Russell, is the latest of Messrs. Macmillan's men of action series. It is written in the smart, origi nal, and talking style, which characterises all the author's works.

"Through Love to Life." Gillan Vase. (3 vols. Bentley.)—That life is worth living with love is the aphorism that Gillan Vase sets himself to prove in the three volumes before us. To justify his theory he puts into action some remarkable people. There is a "princely murderer," who has "beautifully cut transparent nostrils," teeth like those of "a magnificent wild animal," movements of "voluptuous ease," a voice "soft, musical, seductive, passionate, and commanding," all in one. This attractive man is understood, previous to his appearance in the scene of the story, to have murdered his brother in order to inherit the princedom. He is now making desperate love to a violet-eyed Countess, with golden hair. As this lady was engaged to be married to the princely murderer's victim, she is naturally averse to accepting the attentions of his assassin, and, as these attentions seem to have power to "awe even the fibres of her body into submission," her repellent attitude is all the more comprehensible. The hero of the romance—it is autobiographical—is not the assassin of "the transparent nostrils," but a young Englishman named Charles Smythe. Charles, notwithstanding some youthful peccadilloes, is a harmless young man enough. We can forgive his indiscretions, but we cannot forgive him his style

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. JAMIESON'S cotton circular dated, Hongkong, 27th July, is thus summarised :—

[illegible] since the issue of our last report, prices of all [illegible] descriptions of yarn have improved from [illegible] to [illegible] per bale, buyers of heavy receipts, the [illegible] of which is large, being unable to realise, and disposed to operate largely on advices from the interior, where [illegible] ruled rather the equivalents of those prevailing here. [illegible] doings during the fortnight has been on a [illegible] scale, and the market closes as under. [illegible] is no improvement to notice in the position of [illegible] Nos. 20s. still continues very languid, and [illegible] business done is confined only to a few [illegible] and actual requirements. Owing to pressure [illegible] sellers have further given way [illegible] most spinnings of this count [illegible] Notwithstanding a fair inquiry [illegible] threads of No. 16s., a decline of [illegible] per bale in prices has to be noticed, [illegible] of the very weak attitude of holders. Inferior [illegible] remain neglected even at low- [illegible] The large importations of Nos. 10s. and [illegible] in our last report, have since continued, [illegible] have, therefore, shown greater impatience [illegible] their stocks, while, owing to the rates ruling [illegible] fashion, operating unfavourably with the [illegible] which recent large purchases have been made here, the dealers have shown less disposition to buy. Prices have therefore receded from 25 to 75 cents per bale. A moderate business has been done in superior and suitable threads at the reduced rates, and the market closes weak. In the beginning of the fortnight, Nos. 6s. and 8s. continued steady at previous quotations with fair business doing ; but latterly rates have shown a weak tendency, in sympathy with Nos. 10s. and 12s. During the fortnight, arrival 8,212 bales, sales 7,135 bales. Shipment to coast ports 619 bales, and stock 1,9367 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 488 bales, and Shanghai 1,265 bales. Latest advices from the coast ports report an inactive market, business being checked by higher prices. In Shanghai a limited business was being done in suitable and good threads of *Nos.* 16s. and 20s., available at cheap rates. There is no encouraging feature in the advices from Japan, a limited business being done chiefly in suitable chops of *Nos.* 20s. at lower rates.

GERMAN STEAMERS FOR CALCUTTA.

The *Englishman* learns that a second line of steamers will shortly commence running between Hamburg and Calcutta. It may be recollected, our contemporary writes, that some time or ten months ago, when the sailing line was first projected, the merchants of Bremen were said to have taken the preliminary steps towards the formation of a shipping company whose steamers should trade between Calcutta, Bremen, and the Elbe, and these, no doubt, are the vessels whose arrival we are shortly to expect. But, however originated, it is to be hoped that the new line will be more of a reality than that whose operations date nominally from the beginning of the present year. So far as the establishment of direct communication between Calcutta and the great Hanse town is concerned, the latter might as well have had no existence. The steamers sent out have been loaded in the Hughli for various ports, always excepting that which we were led to expect would be their principal destination. It is true that the present year has, in many ways, been unfavorable for the successful initiation of the enterprise, but, on the other hand, nothing has been done to encourage Indian merchants to enter into engagements for the shipment of cargo by the direct route. If the new line is to be worked after a method more consistent with the object professed by both companies, the arrival of its steamers will be heartily welcomed here, for assuredly a large business between the two ports will not be built up until shippers have assurance that the vessels on which they rely for the transport of their goods will in every case be available, as also that they will be prepared to accept cargo at rates below those via London.

THE ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

Mr. W. S. Lilly contributes the following to the *New York Forum* :—

Certainly there are many who, however, alive to the obligation of veracity in the private relations of life, do not apparently suspect that it continues to claim their allegiance when they exercise their profession. I suppose I should not greatly err if I said that truth is, as a rule, the last thing which the journalist thinks about as he girds himself up to the delivery of his daily burden. "Truth," writes Cudworth, "is the most unbending and uncompliable, the most firm and adamantine thing in the world." The mere adjectives would, in most cases, suffice to make the able editor or the nimble writer drop his pen. He is of opinion, with Mr. Spencer, that "thinking is relationing." The manipulation of relations is the business of his life. It is merely with "relative realities" that he is concerned ; and the relative is flexible, pliable, shifting, and discordant. I confess the more I see of the London journals, which I suppose will compare favourably with any other, the more clearly does it seem to me that their writers are, for the most part, dominated—consciously or unconsciously—by the philosophy of Balzac's Vautrin : "There are no such things as principles, there are only events ; there are no such things as laws, there are only circumstances. A wise man embraces events and circumstances to shape them to his own ends."

Such are, in most cases, the ethics of journalism. I say "in most cases." That it is not always so I cheerfully admit. There are among English journalists—it is my privilege to count such among my own friends—many whose loyalty to principle is unquestionable, whose veracity is unimpeachable, whose motives, whether we agree with their views or not, are beyond suspicion. Yes, they exist, unsubmerged in that bad element—

"... dari nantes in gurgite vasto."

All honour to those strong swimmers. Of American journalism I know little. But the testimony which reaches me regarding it is not reassuring. Thus, a few years ago, I find a reverend orator of note declaring to a church congress in Boston : "The easy flow of the magnificent mendacity of the average partisan editor in America makes me ashamed every time I open a newspaper. There is nothing that can equal it, in any way, in its almost admirable capacity for downright lying." The amusing author known as Max O'Rell writes, in his recent work ; "American journalism is above all sensational journalism. If the facts reported are exact, so much the better for the paper ; if not, so much the worse for the facts. Beyond the date few statements are reliable. But the papers are always lively reading." It is for Americans to judge how far this witness is true. Of the journalism of continental Europe I can speak with more knowledge. And concerning it assuredly even worse must be said. Consider, for example, the organs of what is called in France "free thought"—*la libre pensée*. Why it is so called I do not know, for instead of thought I find only shibboleths and sophisms ; instead of freedom, bondage to the basest passions. The attacks on religion and morals which fill the columns of these newspapers, and apparently supply their *raison d'etre*, are usually made with insults, rather than with anything which can even by courtesy be termed argument. "Calomniez et il en restera toujours quelque chose," seems to be the law of their working. And what shall we say of the so-called religious press ? I take leave to say that more harm to religion has been done by a certain type of it than by its opponents.

An eminent French writer has observed that the two most distinctive "notes" of our great cities are the corruption of the flesh and the corruption of the intellect. Facts, too, amply bear out his judgment. The vastness of such places as London, Paris, Berlin, and New York affords a cloak which is wanting in the greater number of provincial towns for the deliberate and systematic infraction of those precepts of the moral law which have reference to the virtue of purity. Open, systematic, organised unchastity is especially the sin of great cities. And what this vice is in its own sphere, the vice of mendacity is in another range, as striking at the very root of intellectual soundness, as being, in the words of the Council of Trent, "a disease of the mind generally incurable." Now it cannot be doubted that journalism is conducted under conditions which tend to nourish this vice. The newspaper is of its very nature an ephemeral production, read for an hour and then cast aside, and probably never looked at again. Its assertions have done their work before an opportunity of correcting them is presented. Besides, it rests with editors whether contradictions of false and misleading allegations which the journals may contain shall appear in them or not. And it is manifest to all men that the considerations by which this question is determined are, in a vast majority of instances, wholly unethical. Again, the conditions under which the newspaper publicist works are extremely unfavourable to the cultivation of the virtue of veracity. He is called upon suddenly to expound views which shall strike his readers as profound, well considered, or original, about subjects of which, very likely, he knows nothing truly or exactly. Or he is summoned to essay the defence of "principles" to which he is wholly indifferent. Or to attack some institution, some interest, some work which whatever there may be of good left in him confesses to be worthy of respect and support. A very few years' practice in a calling of this kind is apt to render him as indifferent to the goal whither his pen conducts him as a cab-horse is to the destination whither the driver's "fare" is conveyed. And the worst of it is that in time he comes to glory in his shame. Aristotle, in the "Nicomachean Ethics," distinguishes between two kinds of liars ; there is "the liar who loves a lie for its own sake," and "the liar who lies to win reputation or to make money." But a journalist who, at first, belongs to the second of these classes, and is perhaps a little ashamed for a time at finding himself there, usually passes pretty swiftly into the first ; from a mere trader in mendacity he becomes one "who maketh and loveth a lie." Thus does he anticipate in this life the doom which Dante ascribes to the damned ; he is in the miserable state of those "genti dolorose," who have lost "il ben dell'intelletto." And then, by a fatal and necessary law, his chief object, next to the provision of the means of "agreeable feeling" for himself, is to bring down as many as possible to his own level. Nor is there any surer way of effecting this than by the persistent denial of those moral excellencies which he has ceased to strive after, or even to venerate. Is a man the object of reverence and admiration for piety highmindedness, purity ? Your newspaper censors, with due protestation of hatred of hypocrisy, will strip off the veneer which imposes on the unsuspicious ; will show their readers that these pretended virtues are a mere cloak for some base or sordid end ; will demonstrate conclusively that "old Cato is as great a rouge as you." And their efforts are only too successful. "Hoc fonte derivata clades." I think I may truly say that one of the main achievements of the newspaper press during the last quarter of a century has been to deidealise public life ; to lay the axe to the root of duty, self-devotion, sacrifice, the elements of the moral greatness of a nation, which is its true greatness. Such is the practical working of the philosophy of relativity in the sphere of journalism.

HOW SWITZERLAND WAS "OPENED UP."*

In a book upon Swiss travel Mr. Coolidge has hit upon a new subject, and treated it with admirable fulness. To the general reader, as distinct from the specialist in Alpine literature, the chief interest in the book is to trace the gradual "opening up" of Switzerland. Mr. Coolidge distinguishes at the outset between three periods :—

Roughly speaking, we may say that before the Reformation, travellers not being merchants came to what is now Switzerland bent on some serious errand, military, religious, or medicinal. During the next three centuries Switzerland became the home and field of the renewed study of the physical sciences. Then, from about 1750 onwards, pleasure-travelling came into fashion, confined at first to cities, later extended to lakes and the hills around them, finally aiming at the complete conquest of the highest summits and the exploration of the most remote and most insignificant nooks of the ice and snow region.

THE "DEATH-DEALING" ST. BERNARD.

Of the first period Mr. Coolidge gives several illustrations which will be read with amused interest under the altered conditions of modern travel. Here, for instance, is the account which an Abbot of Liege, who crossed the great St. Bernard in 1128, gives of his adventure :—The "marones" (guides) wrapped their heads round with felt because of the intense cold, put rough mittens on their hands, pulled on their high boots, the soles of which were armed with iron spikes on account of the slipperiness of the ice, took in their hands long poles to sound for the path, buried deep under the snow, and boldly started along the usual road. It was very early in the morning, and the pilgrims, in the greatest fear and trembling, prepared themselves, by celebrating the divine mysteries and communicating, to face imminent death. Even more interesting is the description of the same pass by a monk of Christ Church, Canterbury. The date is 1188 :—Pardon me for not writing. I have been on the Mount of Jove, on the one hand looking up to the heavens of the mountains, on the other shuddering at the hell of the valleys, feeling myself so much nearer heaven that I was more sure that my prayer would be heard. "Lord," I said, "restore me to my brethren, that I may tell them that they come not into this place of torment." Place of torment indeed, where the marble pavement of the stony ground is ice alone, and you cannot set your foot safely ; where, strange to say, although it is so slippery that you cannot stand, the death (into which there is every facility for a fall) is certain death.

PETRARCH AS AN ALPINE PIONEER.

In the later Middle Ages we find invalids coming to Switzerland for the sake of the mineral waters. The springs of Pfaffers were discovered in 1242, and Leukerbad was "created" in 1501. But so far, the Swiss mountains remained unopened up. Crossing passes was bad enough ; to climb mountains for pleasure was never dreamed of. The ascent of Mont Ventoux (6,273 ft.), in Provence, by Petrarch, is the only known exception. The reader will find Petrarch's very interesting account of his ascent at p. 84 of Mr. Reeves's "Petrarch" in the "Foreign Classics for English Readers" series. We have only space here for a short extract to show how unheard of the poet's expedition was :—The mountain, which is visible from a great distance, was always before my eyes, but it was long before I could find any one to accompany me. . . We met with an old shepherd in one of the dells of the mountain, who did all he could to dissuade us from our attempt, telling us that some fifty years before he had been invited to go to the summit by the ardour of youth, that he had got nothing by it but discouragement and fatigue, and that his body as well as his cloak were torn by the rocks and bushes ; he added that he never heard of any similar enterprise being undertaken before or since.

Petrarch made the ascent successfully, but seems to have felt half guilty of sacrilege when he stood upon the summit. Dante, we know, figured the mountains as adapted only to the punishment of lost spirits ; and even four centuries later, Evelyn speaks in his diary of "the strange, horrid, and fearfull craggs" of the Simplon Pass—the pass which so many thousand travellers have in this century traversed for the enjoyment of its scenery.

THE "REGULAR SWISS ROUND" 100 YEARS AGO.

We must now hurry on to the third period of Swiss travel, when pleasure-travelling came into fashion. It is curious to see, says Mr. Coolidge, how very nearly the regular Swiss round of a hundred years ago corresponds with the route commonly followed even now. Thus in Heidegger's Guide-book (edition 1790-91) the following "Skeleton Tour" (as the phrase now is) is sketched out :—Starting from Zurich, the traveller is advised to proceed to Lucerne, where he is to make an excursion on the lake, possibly pushing as far as the St. Gothard. In the latter case he may reach Engelberg by the Surenen Pass, whereas less adventurous persons may return to Stanz and proceed up the valley. From Engelberg the traveller is strongly urged to cross the Joch Pass to Meiringen, making an excursion to the Grimsel on the way, though less energetic persons may make the round by Stanz and the Brunig. At Meiringen the traveller is again invited to choose between the beautiful but rather arduous route to Grindelwald over the "Grindelwald Scheideck," and that by the lake of Brienz, Unterseen, and Zwei Lutschinen. Heidegger, as usual strongly recommending the mountain journey. Lauterbrunnen is the next point to be gained, whether by the "Lauterbrunnen Scheideck" (or Wengern Alp) or round by Zwei Lutschinen. The mountains are then left by way of the Lake of Thun and Thun itself. Then one can go to Bern and Solothurn, and visit the watchmakers of Neuchatel, on the way to Basel. Heidegger, however, warmly recommends that from Thun the traveller should go by way of the Simmenthal, Saanen, and Vevay, to Bex and Martigny, whence Chamonix can easily be reached, and so, finally, Geneva.

THE FORERUNNER OF "COOK'S TOURS."

It is interesting to note that even then the demoralization caused by guinea-scattering travellers had begun to be noticed. English travellers are specially blamed for this foolish profusion, which "would be a source of great trouble to later English travellers, who, by reason of their unwillingness to follow this bad example, would be nick-named 'miser travellers.'" It was not, however, till after the battle of Waterloo that the great rush of English tourists began—Byron and Shelley's visits in 1816-7 doing much, no doubt, to stimulate the "Wanderlust." But when the rush did come, "miser-travellers" were not without something of the same kind of facilities that they enjoy to-day. In the English version of Ebel (1818) the Zurich guide book on which "Murray" was afterwards founded, the following announcement appears :—"Travellers wishing to proceed direct to Switzerland may hear of Mr. Emery, the agent, at Mr. Recordon's, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross ; or the White Bear, Piccadilly. The journey is performed in sixteen days, allowing two at Paris, and sleeping every night at some town. The proprietors furnish lodgings and provision. The carriage is roomy and convenient—the passengers are limited to six. One cwt. of luggage is allowed to each, and the charge is only twenty guineas English."

ACROSS THE ST. GOTHARD !—BY CARRIAGE ! !

We will end with one piquant contrast between the old and the new style of Swiss travel. A hundred years ago an English traveller caused great excitement by making the Pass of the St. Gothard—in a carriage ! De Saussure happened to meet him, and was as much astonished as any one. "He succeeded," says De Saussure, "in crossing the St. Gothard in a light phaeton without dismounting. This fancy of his cost him very dear (18 louis), owing to the number of men he had to take for the steep descents, but the carriage met with no accident, and presented quite a novel spectacle to the inhabitants of these valleys." One wonders what the peasants of those days, or De Saussure himself for that matter, would have thought of the iron horse which carries us all through the same St. Gothard Pass to-day. Which is best, the past style of Swiss travel, or the present, or the future ? The most soothing, if not the soundest, doctrine is that laid down by Mr. S. Butler, in his charming "Alps and Sanctuaries" : "So far as I can see, the present is about the only comfortable time that either has been or ever will be. The past was too slow, and the future will be much too fast."

*"Swiss Travel and Swiss Guide-Books." By W.A.B. Coolidge, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and editor of the *Alpine Journal* (Longmans. 1889.)

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SOCIABILITY.

One of the most prevalent popular errors, for it is prevalent both in France and England, writes Mr. Hamerton in his new work, is the belief that the French are the more sociable people of the two. The truth is quite the contrary ; the English are much more sociable than the French ; the English associate together much more readily for purposes of business, of culture, and of pleasure ; the force of fellowship is greater in England, and so is the feeling of subordination towards leaders. The error seems to have taken its origin in the outwardly repellent manners of the English towards persons whom they do not know. They look with suspicion on new or accidental acquaintances ; they hate to be intruded upon ; and they have an undefined dread of having acquaintances forced upon them who may be a little inferior in rank. But towards all whom they consider safe—that is, well bred and unobtrusive, and belonging to their own class—they exhibit a degree of sociability which far exceeds the sociability of the French. The English very rarely have the temper that can amuse itself with a little unrestrained intercourse of an accidental kind. Novelists and philosophers have that kind of openness of interest, but they are a small minority. It is much more common amongst the French. The ordinary Frenchman amuses himself with studying human nature, and likes a conversation with a temperamental acquaintance. It serves to pass the time better he thinks, than "putting his nose into a book." Most of what the French know they have got by conversation, and so far as readiness to talk is concerned, they are sociable. But with all his apparent openness and frankness the Frenchman has his own reserve too, and fences his life round in his own way. People say, that "the Englishman's house is his castle ; " if so, the Frenchman's house may be described as his armoured turret. "On ne donne pas la clef de sa maison" is not an English expression, and it means more than the material key.

Some ingenious person with a turn for statistics has been calculating how many children in elementary schools in Great Britain are at the present moment learning to sing. He has arrived at the conclusion that there are no fewer than four-and-a-quarter millions, two-and-three-quarter millions of whom sing by note, and a million-and-a-half by ear. This seems to me to be one of the most appalling discoveries of modern times. I simply shudder to think of the time when all these children will be let loose to exercise their vocal talents upon an unoffending public.

THE PEASANT-PAINTER OF FRANCE.

To grasp all the power and all the pathos of the painter of the "Angelus," writes G. G. in a home paper we must have penetrated into the secluded little corner of Normandy, where J. F. Millet saw the light, and made ourselves familiar with the surroundings of his early years, and with the peasant life which was his until he exchanged the spade and the scythe for the brush and the etching needle. It has been the fashion to expend a good deal of sentiment over Millet's home at Barbizon, where for twenty years he lived and worked, and where he died in 1875 ; but it is to his birthplace at Gruchy and not to Barbizon that we must turn if we would seek the source of his inspiration. For is a curious thing, and one which shows how strongly Millet remained saturated with the impressions of his childhood, that painting as he did in his home by the forest of Fontainebleau, far from his native Normandy, he had always before his eyes the people of his birthplace. Even to such little local details as the form of a basket and the shape of a pitchfork, Millet's peasants belong not to Barbizon, but to Gruchy. The hamlet of Gruchy lies almost at the extremity of the neck of land which juts out into the Channel at the north-west corner of Normandy. It is the "Land's End" of France. To reach Gruchy we must first gain Cherbourg. Here we must take to the road, for the railway runs no farther. A broad level high road winds westward along the coast a few hundred yards from the sea between apple orchards and green meadows full of sleek Normandy cattle lazily chewing the long lush grass. Rounding the rooky headland of Castel Vendon, or as it is called by the country people "le Grand Catte," we scramble up a zigzag path which after a little widens into a lane. A few hundred yards more of this walking and we reach the three houses of Gruchy. It is a mere hamlet of two straggling streets. Millet's home is not difficult to find. It is the last of a row of four houses built like all the houses of this country-side of irregular unhewn greystone and thatched with straw. Over the door is the inscription, "Ici est ne le Peintre Jean-Francois Millet le 4 Octobre, 1814." On the threshold stands the present occupant, a sister-in-law of J. F. Millet's, a rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed dame, the picture of cleanliness in her high white coif and short homespun petticoat. With that genial courtesy which is one of the characteristics of the Norman peasantry, Mdme. Millet makes us welcome and we enter the kitchen—a large low room with a wooden ceiling supported on stout rafters floored with beaten, claylighted by a good sized window in front and a little one at the back. The main feature is a gigantic fireplace, such as one finds in the kitchens of all the cottages of this country-side. For furniture a dresser, a cupboard in the wall, a wooden settle, a deep window seat and a table. All just as it was in the days of Millet, and even the table, which is new, and the planks of the ceiling, which my poor husband put in new when he repaired the house." There is a huskiness in the old dame's voice, and there are tears in her blue eyes as she speaks of her husband, for within a year she has lost both her husband and her only son. "All just as it was when Francois was a lad, even to the ivy," and she points to the green trails of ivy which half veil the little window at the back, "for when Francois sold his share of the house to the brother he made it a condition that the ivy was not to be touched." Then we go upstairs and see the room in which the painter was born, and in an adjoining one some souvenirs of him—a couple of etchings, an early drawing from the antique, a panel with a bunch of flowers painted on it, a photograph of the "sheep-fold." In the corner of this room a door, now walled-up, once communicated with the adjoining little village, which formed part of the home of Millet's family. This family was a large one. Jean-Francois Millet was the eldest of nine children, one of whom died in infancy. The father, too, died comparatively young, but the old grandmother who lived with them, and a couple of servants, brought the number of inmates up to twelve. So the huge fireplace in the kitchen was none too big for the family circle which gathered round it in the winter evenings. Often this circle would widen to take in some poor homeless creatures, for an open-handed patriarchal hospitality was a characteristic of the Millet family. Sometimes there would be as many as five or six waifs and strays, to whom the best places at the hearth were assigned, with leave to pass the night in the warm kitchen.

Just in front of the Millets' house is a quaint old stone-covered well. Close by is the washing place or "douet," as it is termed in Norman parlance, where the good wives of the hamlet belabour their linen on smooth round stones, and there a new house has sprung up since Millet's day. Here and there an old one abandoned by its owners stands roofless, half buried under briars and thick clustering ivy. Save for a few old women, a flock of geese, and innumerable fowls, the place seems deserted, for it is haytime, and every one is out at work in the fields.

Here in this secluded little hamlet, within sight and—in stormy weather—within sound of the sea, Millet passed the eighteen years of his life—a long, open-air, active life of a well-to-do peasant. His favourite employments were sawing and mowing, or, when the opportunity presented itself, helping the stone-mason to build or repair a house. On Sundays or holidays he, with other lads of Gruchy, would tramp over to Cherbourg or to fairs and "assemblus" at neighbouring villages. On such occasions Jean-Francois was always the leader, and more than one story is told of the practical jokes he used to play and of the scrapes into which he used to land himself and his comrades.

It was not until his eighteenth year that Millet exhibited a taste for drawing. His first effort in this direction was a caricature of the "chantre" of the church at Greville, a neighbouring village. This drawing has unfortunately been lost. Shortly afterwards Millet moved to Cherbourg to begin the study of art in earnest under a painter of the name of Langlois. Millet's conspicuous talent as a draughtsman soon won for him an annual allowance from the town. At twenty-four he married a dress-maker of Cherbourg, but before a year was out his young wife had been carried off by consumption. Millet then migrated to Paris. The story of his short stay there, of his second marriage, of his settlement at Barbizon, and his friendship with Rousseau, has been too often told to require repetition. In the beginning of 1871 Millet, forced by the advance of the German army to abandon his home at Barbizon, returned to the haunts of his childhood. He took a house at Cherbourg to look after his family with his wife and his nine children at Greville, a village within a mile of Gruchy, and there he remained for the greater part of the next eighteen months. It was during this period that he painted from an upper window in the inn his picture of the Church of Greville, now in the Louvre. Save for a few more tombstones in the graveyard, the little grey stone church stands just as he painted it. Only the poplar trees, which form the background of the picture, have been cut down. A less well known work of Millet's, dating from this same period, is a portrait of his grandmother, now in the possession of one of his brothers, Jean Louis Millet, who inhabits a farmhouse not far from Greville.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Grand Duke Paul Nikolaievitch of Russia recently started from St. Petersburg for Cettinje, on a visit to the parents of Princess Militza of Montenegro, his future consort. *Apropos* of this fact, the following details regarding the "King of the Black Mountain" and his dominions may be read with interest. A curious legend as to the origin of Montenegro *is* told by the natives. At the time when God created the world, they say, he carried in his hand a large sack full of mountains. But the sack tore just above Montenegro, and the mountain fell down.

JUST LIKE A CAKE OF WAX.

Seen from some distance, says a French contemporary, the principality looks like a cake of wax with innumerable bees' cells. Into these cells have crept the poor villages and one of these latter, somewhat overgrown, is Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, which has 1,200 inhabitants. An old castle at the foot of the mountain, where the Government offices are situated ; a square, spacious, modern mansion, ornamented with a balcony, and always lively, is the palace of the Prince, five yards from the back of the house is a plain where Nicholas, I. sits like a patriarch, the judgement-seat, his horse-whip in hand if the case be grave ; then there is his body-guard, composed of fine soldiers whose dress resembles that of Homer's warriors ; the rest of the capital consists of small and irregularly placed houses.

WHAT THE PRINCE IS LIKE.

Prince Nicolas himself is described as follows :—The reigning Prince is only forty-eight years old. Very tall, well proportioned. Has a black moustache, with a swarthy skin, and a cigarette between his lips, he represents the Slav type in all its splendour. His is not only the courage of the battle-field ; his slow, measured speech is characteristic of the race of which he has the cunning and the perseverance, as well as the contempt of death when honour is at stake ; and he stands at the head of a people of which every man is a soldier from his earliest fifteen years. He is not known Russian, but he can also speak French ; he has studied at the Louis le Grand schools as foundation scholar, and he had not finished his studies when he was called to the throne in 1860, when Prince Danelo, his predecessor, was murdered as he was going on board a barge with his young wife, Princess Darinka.

THE BEAUTY OF THE BRIDE.

Prince Nicolas was eighteen years old at the time, and ever since one of his chief endeavours has been to raise the number of his subjects. Shortly after his succession to the throne of Montenegro Nicolas I. married Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voivode Vucotich, who was ten years younger than he, and as intelligent as she was beautiful. Ten children, all of whom are living, were born to them, the eldest of which, Princess Zorka married, in 1883, Prince Peter Karageorgevitch. Princess Militza, the future wife of the Russian Grand Duke Paul, is the second daughter, who, like her sister, has been brought up at an institute at St. Petersburg, and who is already known far and wide for her marvellous beauty. It is rumoured that the heir-apparent of Montenegro will one day be called upon to enter into a marriage contract even more brilliant and important than that of his second sister. The young Prince is eighteen years old.

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SIMPLES AND SUPERSTITION.

From the very earliest to comparatively modern ages, writes the *Globe*, religion has directly blended itself with the curative art. In our own country the Druids, borrowing the mysticism of the East, "confined the knowledge of medicine to the priests, who attributed whatever relief they afforded to divine inspiration"—a practice closely followed by the monks and friars who succeeded them ; while the early books of the Old Testament show the existence of the same state of things under the ancient Hebrew policy, and the practice of the early Christians marks its continuance. Under all these varying phases, plants bore a conspicuous part ; and the trial ashes on the Jewish altars, the cinerated mistletoe on those of the Druids, and the burnt palm boughs annually scattered from those of Catholicism, were doubtless progressive offsprings of a common type.

Hence the mixture of magic, religious superstition, and charlatanry which has mingled so profusely with the remedial faculty, rendering it even to our own times the widest field for empiricism. The mystery which enveloped learning in bygone days and blinded the understandings of the vulgar, affected all departments of it, and left it difficult indeed to separate the facts of experience from the leaven of tradition. When we know that, in this enlightened nineteenth century the belief in charms and horrid nostrums is not wholly abolished, how shall we wonder at the absurd "carmina" of quackery, or the curious spirit with which some of the fair Galenists of centuries back elaborated their experiments, when, passing from herbal simplicity, they adventured the most singular and expensive compounds—my Lady Kent's powder, for instance, with its crab's eyes and amber, red coral, musk, and pearls, hartshorn, bezoar, crystals, and cochineal, all levigated with citron-juice and rose-water, tinted with saffron, and made up with the jelly of vipers' skins ? The current belief in the sympathy of substance, and the signatures of plants, led naturally enough to those extraordinary essays ; and accordingly we find no end of curious and extravagant preparations, the really useful compounds of which are masked in a crowd of unnecessary ones. The Countess of Kent's recipe is but a type of many others, and the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh's confection not a pearl less expensive than her ladyship's powder.

For whimsicality, however, commend us to the "sympathetic liniment," supposed to cure wounds by being merely applied to the weapon which had caused them, and consisting, with the addition of fine bole, and the simple oils of linseed and roses, of human fat, powder of mummyman's blood, and moss from the skull of one killed by violence. What more horrible compound could be imagined ? There is a scent of witchcraft about it worthy of Hecate and the three weird sisters, and "charming pot" contained items scarcely more hideous ; yes, such was the faith or infatuation of the period, that both Sir Kenelm Digby and the Irish empiric Greatrakes are said to have effected cures with it. Let not modern wisdom, however, laugh at the folly of its forefathers, when we find in a newspaper of 1847 an account of a woman swallowing a human skull, powdered, and mixed in treacle, in occasional doses, as an antidote for epilepsy. Even this, disgusting as it seems, dwindles into the comparative indifference of a dose of ordinary bone-dust, beside the brutal expedient of tearing the heart from a black hen while living, to roast and powder it for a similar purpose ; or dividing alive a snow white pigeon to bind the separated halves to the feet of a patient suffering from the same formidable disease. Both these atrocious experiments were, however, perpetrated within the last 30 years, the one at a little village in Essex, not 20 miles from London, the other in a remote hamlet of Kent.

But to return from these "modern instances" to the ocatly and whimsical prescriptions we were just now quoting, we find, among many others pleasant to read of, a balsam composed of cephalic herbs, rich spices, aubergeis, and balm of Gilead, which it was the fashion of superannuants to carry in their cane heads and little ivory boxes, to smell against paralysis and all distempers of the head ; and which Dr. Quincy, in 1782, complains is giving way to more foolish contrivances. There is a air of decrepit beatishness, of antique dandyism, about this recipe that reminds us of the old Duke of Queensbury, fresh from his milk bath, seated under his parasol in summer time, or with his hands in his muff in winter, in the balcony of his house in Piccadilly ; and yet more of the pounoet box and older affectation of Hotspur's "certain lord." It is curious to note the appearance which London presents in the elder herbalists' descriptions of the whereabout of different plants. One tells us that British liquorice, now an exotic to that soil, is an import, flourishes exceedingly in the fields in the neighbourhood of Wellclose-square and Whitechapel. Loosestrife gladdened the ditches of Lambeth with its tall purple spikes, and parsley piert and buckshorn plantain grew plentifully in Turtle Fields by Westminster. The sad green leaves and yellow flowers of winter-rocket were to be found "particularly in the next pasture to the Conduit Head, behind Gray's Inn, that brings water to Mr. Lamb's conduit in Holbourn" ; and wild celery, or Christ's-eye, and its white saxifrage, were also common in this neighbourhood. Star thistle, we are told, grew plentifully in many parts of London, but especially in Mile-end-green and in Finsbury-fields, beyond the windmills ; and what is equivalent to saying that the grass grew there, we find mithridate mustard running wild in the "streets of Peckham, on Surrey side." Burnet abounded in the vicinity of town, especially in the meadows by Pancras Church ; while yellow bugloss flourished by the ditch sides of Rotherhithe, and lilies-of-the-valley tinted their scented flowers, like little bells with turned edges, amid the rooky glades of Hampstead Heath.

Another interesting branch of our subject, and one open to immense amplification, is the legends and traditional lore attached to the study of simples, and which, transmitted with them from the East by monks and pilgrims, became subsequently engrafted on their own faith or fancies respecting them, and handed down from generation to generation, along with the less apocryphal virtues of the plants ; and, as the belief in astrological influences blended with the physician's art long after the dawn of the eighteenth century, the mythological dedications of old Greece and Egypt continue scarcely altered even in name. The plants sacred to Apollo were herbs of the sun ; the moon ruled those which, under whatever name Diana had been worshipped, were consecrated to her ; and the astral Venus remained the same as it had been dedicated to her in the days of her divinity. In the Church, however, these dedications were exchanged for more canonical ones ; the Virgin superseded Aphrodite, and all the saints in the calendar shared among them the votive catalogues of plants reserved in Pagan times for the gods. The antipathy presumed to exist between certain of these planetary influences made the ground work of many curious hypotheses. Ivy, being under Saturn, was opposed to the vine, of which Venus was the patroness, and in consequence, destroyed its results. Mistletoe could not be long retained in a cup made of ivy wood by reason of this antipathy. But among these beliefs were some of a different character. Burglars had no need of skeleton keys, crowbars, or poisoned meats wherewith to kill the dogs ; hound's tongue laid under the feet effectually preventing their barking, while moon wort opened locks and unshod horses. We might multiply such legends *ad libitum*, but we merely quote them to show through what thick darkness the students of our subject had to struggle.

BLINKERS.

When a horse is used for the saddle no one thinks of meddling with his eyes, and we allow the animal to use them freely, as nature has directed. But no sooner do we put the same animal into harness, observes a writer in the *Leisure Hour*, than we think ourselves bound to fasten a black leather flap over each of his eyes, so as to prevent him from seeing objects at his sides, and to limit his view to those which are in his immediate front. This is done with the very best intentions, the object being to save him from being frightened by startling and unwonted sights, and only to leave a sufficiency of vision wherewith to guide his steps. Herein, as in feeding and stabling the horse, man judges the animal by himself, forgetting, or rather having failed to notice, that the eyes of the horse are exceedingly unlike our own. Our eyes are set in the front of our heads, so that if blinkers were fastened to our temples our range of vision would be but slightly limited. But the eyes of the horse are placed on the sides of the head, and are rather prominent, so that the animal can not only see on either side, but by rolling his eyes backwards, as we see in a vicious horse, can see objects almost in his immediate rear. The effect of the blinker is both physically and mentally injurious to the horse. In the first place, especially when large and brought near the eyes, it has the effect of heating them and hindering the free passage of air over them. In the next place, it causes the eyes to be always directed forwards, and thus prevents a most injurious strain on the delicate muscles. We know how painful a sensation is felt when we are obliged to strain our eyes either backwards or upwards for any length of time, and the horse suffers no less inconvenience when it is forced to keep its eyes continually strained forwards. The worst examples of the blinker that I have ever seen were in the United States, where the blinkers (or "blinders," as they are there named) are brought so closely together as almost to meet in front by means of a strap and buckle, that a mere narrow strip, barely half an inch in width, is left for vision. This again is done with the best intentions, the object being to save the animal from being afflicted by snow-blindness. Now the horse's eyes are in many respects different from our own, and are not affected, as is the case with ours, by the vast expanses of dazzlingsnow which are rendered even more dazzling by the clear atmosphere and brilliant sunshine of America. One of its safeguards lies in the remarkable structure, which is popularly termed the "haw," and scientifically the "nictitating membrane." This is a sort of third eyelid set beneath the true eyelids, and capable of being drawn at will over the eyeball, thus performing the double duty of shielding the eye from the direct glare of light, and clearing its surface from dust or any other foreign substance. This membrane is seen in its perfection in the birds of prey, so that the proverbial statement that the eagle trains itself to gaze at the midday sun has some foundation in fact. It sometimes happens that the haw becomes inflamed, especially when the ventilation of the stable has been neglected, and in such a case the groom, considering the inflamed and projecting membrane unsightly, actually cuts it off, not having the least idea of its real structure or of the inestimable service which it renders to the animal.

The country has been deprived of Lord Halsbury's services in consequence of his desire to imitate Mr. Gladstone. The other week the Lord Chancellor tried to fell a tree at his place at Stanmore, and ever since he has been laid up with lumbago. This seems to be one of those cases in which it is dangerous for a certain class of bipeds to imitate their master.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MARTIN TUPPER.

"What ! old 'Proverbial Philosophy' still alive," said a friend to me a few days ago, writes a correspondent of the *Pall Mall*. "Why I have known his name all my life, and I wasn't born yesterday, how is the dear old gentleman ?"—"Very well, on the whole," I replied. "I have just spent a delightful afternoon in his company ; he has been suffering from brain exhaustion, which slightly affects his speech, but he was very bright this afternoon." I had just returned from a three hours' chat with the dear old poet of our childhood, in his charming little home, which is so picturesquely situated in the shadow of the great Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

Our conversation soon drifted into Mr. Tupper's past life, full of deepest interest. "I was born in 1810, and went to school with Thackeray at the Charterhouse, and then to Christ Church, Oxford, where I met my dear friend, my life-long friend Mr. Gladstone, and our friendship we have always kept up, though I differ from him very much in politics. I was educated for the Church, but I stammered too much to be able to go in for it, so took up the Bar, but I never really practised. How did I come to write 'Proverbial Philosophy' ?"

"Really, Mr.

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Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, & pleasant odour of the finest Norwegian Oil.

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The Pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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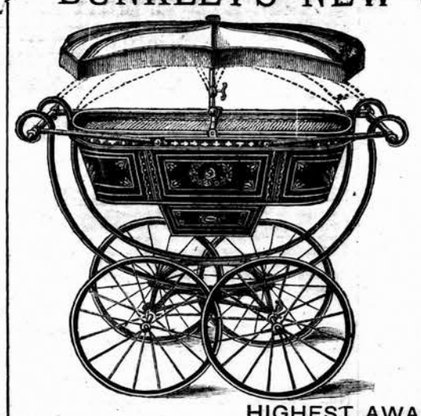

[PATENTED JULY, 1888.]

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THIS drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantage of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently when the Carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up-and-down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

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THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

This Picture shows the Cod Fishing Fleet leaving the village of Brettenaes, MESSRS. JENSEN & Co.'s *Headquarters in the Hofoden Islands. To secure perfectly Fresh Livers,* MESSRS. JENSEN & Co. *send a large vessel of 1,000 Tons Burthen out with the Boats. The Fish are put on board this floating factory as soon as they are caught. Their bodies are salted and sold as food in Roman Catholic Countries. The Offal dried makes Jensen's Manure, and the Livers are carefully washed and put at once into steam pans, in which the Oil is extracted. It is this promptness which gives JENSEN'S COD LIVER OIL its sweet, pleasant taste, and its wonderful digestive properties. The Oil as it exists in the cells of the Liver, when perfectly fresh, is clear and colourless; but if the Livers are allowed to lie they decompose, and the Oil acquires a nauseous taste, gradually becoming of a light brown colour.*

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The only known Drug which CURES A HEADACHE.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery.

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Sold throughout India in large sized bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.

NOTE—This preparation is absolutely free from any substances forming stone or gravel, the great objection to Citrate and other preparations of Magnesia and Salts. It is for this reason and for its pureness that it is so highly recommended by the Profession.

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Specially Packed for India in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28-lb. Golden Tins.

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A DAILY TREAT!

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

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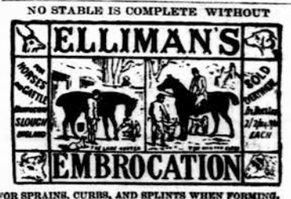
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND.
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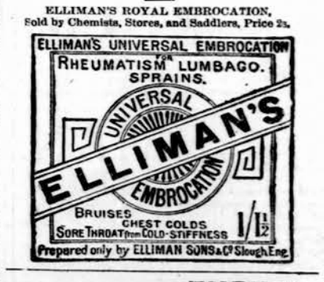

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This Solution is the best remedy for curing Rheumatism and articular Pains.

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for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

"This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digester for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, these two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions." — *See* THE LANCET, July 27 th, 1872.

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The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

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Also prepared with IRON *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility

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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* the COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA.

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VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING BRONCHITES, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old -

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

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Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FAGGED, WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

DRAWING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—Late hours, fatigue, unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheumatic, and other blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of appetite, heartburn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

OUT OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have a great sale for your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom, if ever, take anything else when out of sorts."

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between six and seven in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little after six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoonfuls of your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my head, and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your 'Fruit Salt.' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A Sor or Tor.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. Eno.'

IMPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How I wish I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most refreshing drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality) I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS N. PATRINOSI & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands viz.—only,

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100	... ...	Rs. 4
"FINE" „	„	„ 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

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Manly Purity and Beauty

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Last winter I had erysipelas very bad in the neck and head. I was treated by my medical man for four months, but he failed to remove the disease. I was so low that I thought I was to die. I wrote to F. Newbery & Sons for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," and after using only one bottle of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and dressing my skin with two boxes of CUTICURA, and washing with CUTICURA SOAP, I was well in a fortnight. Of course it was some time before I got strong, but I am now in robust health. There has not been a blotch on my skin since March, 1886.
ALEX. LAWSON, Gov't Poor House, Forfar.

For forty years I have been troubled with a white scaly, itching skin disease, said to be leprosy. It appeared on the fore part of my head when I was about eighteen years old, then in some parts of the body, but more so in my arms. Of late years it grew worse, and this year (1887) I said to my wife, "I must try and get relief." Both my arms from wrist to elbow were all white scales, and I scratched at night until the blood ran. I went to one of the chemists and asked him if he had anything that would cure that, showing him my arms. He said no doctor or physician could cure it. I said, "Have you heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES?" and he said, "Not until last week." I said, "I will try them." Now, gentlemen, two boxes of CUTICURA and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP were all I used. My arms are perfectly well, and I am amazed and delighted. So would any one be who had suffered for forty years as I had done.
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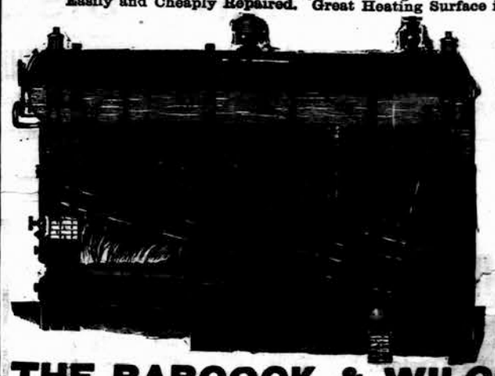

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